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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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CHILDREN.

The sleeping echoes of her quiet room
Are never waked by bursts of childish glee,
And up the polished staircase never come
Light patterings of footsteps swift and free.
Alone she sits and in the twilight gloom
Dreams happily of what shall never be!

Sometimes her wistful fancy strews the floor
(Rich carpeted and neat) with broken toys;
Paints her finger prints on window glass and door,
Hears echoes of shrill laughter and rude noise;
All that a tired mother might deplore
Would seem to her starved heart as priceless joys!

Till, from the world without, some sudden note
Of childish voices through her vision rings,
And sobs of anguish rise to her white throat,
Round which no dimpled arm in mischief clings;
Gone are the sweet dream-fancies, as may float
From earth to heaven the flash of angel wings.

And yet, no little empty crib is there
To mock the mother arms, outstretched in vain,
She hoards no shining tress of silken hair,
No tiny grave where buried hopes lie slain;
Only the deeper loss she has to bear
Upon whose heart no babe of hers has lain.

—Ida Goldsmith Morris, in Louisville Courier-Journal.

AFTER ALL.

A lonely grave, upon a quiet hill,
And under the tangled grasses
A silent form, with folded hands,
Heedless of aught that passes;
What matter that the summer winds
Lift up the dainty flowers,
Or rifted clouds go floating by
Through all the long, bright hours?

The silent snows come drifting down
Above the narrow dwelling,
And winter's winds and sobbing rains
Deep minor chords are swelling,
Do pale hands loose their clinging clasp;
Or silent lips, unclosing,
Break ever again the solemn seal
That death has been imposing?

Unmoved alike by rain or sun,
Or footstep soft that passes,
That silent sleep broods calmly o'er
The grave beneath the grasses.
What mystery that holds so deep
The voice whose tones were blended
With every other sound of earth—
And why its music ended?

Is there a home beyond the skies?
No traveller returning
May speak its wonders far and wide
To ease the tired heart's yearning.
Whence go these souls, who "sleep" we say;
With every year that passes—
No voice replies—we only see
The grave beneath the grasses.

—Boston Evening Transcript.

WRITING AND DOING.

A woman there was, and she wrote for the press,
(As you or I might do.)
She told how to cut and fit a dress,
And how to stew many a savory mess,
But she never had done it herself, I guess.
(Which none of her readers knew.)

Oh, the hour we spent, and the flour we spent,
And the sugar we wasted like sand,
At the behest of the woman who never had cooked
(And now we know that she never could cook),
And did not understand,

A woman there was, and she wrote right fair
(As you or I might do.)
How out of a barrel to make a chair,
To be covered with chintz and stuffed with hair,
'Twould adorn any parlor and give it an air.
(And we thought the tale was true.)

Oh, the days we worked, and the ways we worked,
To hammer and saw and tack,
In making a chair in which no one would sit,
A chair in which no one could possibly sit,
Without a crick in his back.

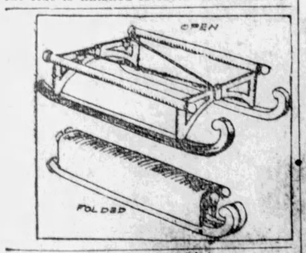
A woman there was, and she had her fun
(Better than you and I):
She wrote recipes, and she never tried one,
She wrote about children—of course she had none—
She told us to do what she never had done
(And she never intended to try).

And it isn't to tell, and it isn't to spoil,
That brims the cup of disgrace—
It's to follow a woman who didn't know beans,
(A woman who never had cooked any beans),
But wrote, and was paid to fill space.

—Columbus Dispatch.

ROPELESS HANDSLED FOR THE BOY

In the somewhat restricted range of winter amusements a favorite sport with the boy, and one that is very largely indulged in, is riding down hill on sleds; but the dragging of the sled to the place from which the descent of the slope is to begin and in ascending the slope after the ride is finished is often found annoying, and perhaps the boy would prefer to carry his sled than to draw it. Here we show a handsled which can be readily collapsed, is light enough to be carried around under the arm, and may easily be placed in condition for use again when a good place for riding is reached. In this new sled the crossbeams, instead of being rigid from one runner to the other, are hinged at the center, bending in opposite directions when it is desired to fold the sled for transportation. In the upper picture the cover of the sled, which is of strong canvas cloth, is removed to show the details of construction, with the beams unfolded and the brace-rods connecting the front and rear sections to form a rigid frame of sufficient strength to support the weight of the boy. To collapse the sled the front ends of the brace rods are lifted from their sockets, permitting the front and rear beams to fold toward each other and drawing the runners together, while the canvas cover drops down on either side to surround the contracted frame.



The Modern Standard.

"A magnificent work, his latest story, you say?"

"Magnificent! Why, it's the finest story that has been published this century."

"Indeed? What's the general idea?"

"Oh, half morocco, gold or uncut edges, cloth edition, finished in four colors illuminated pages to every chapter."—Baltimore News.

THE SAULT STE. MARIE.

The early French explorers named the stream which is the outlet of the waters of Lake Superior into Lake Huron, the River of Sainte Marie—in English, St. Mary's River. The stream has in it a rapids, or sloping fall, which they named the Sault Ste. Marie. The French word sault, pronounced soo, is derived from the Latin word saltus, a leap, and refers to the leap or rush of the waters from a higher to a lower level. The ordinary pronunciation of the name Sault Sainte Marie is "Soo-sent-mary," pronounced quickly; but this term is abbreviated by railroad men, marine men and those familiar with the spot, into "the Soo."

SAULT STE. MARIE
LAKE SUPERIOR POWER CO.
POWER HOUSE
CANADIAN SHIP CANAL
LOCK
LAKE SUPERIOR
ST. MARYS RIVER
ST MARYS FALLS SHIP CANAL
POWER HOUSE
LOCK
LOCK
LOCK

and we therefore carefully keep a register of those who are let loose.

In the meanwhile, I went into the guardroom and ordered two constables to follow me.

"Black John, as you perhaps remember, sir, was discharged yesterday morning; I don't see any others."

"That's all right! find out where he hangs about when he is out."

"I know him well, sir. He generally puts up at 'Fat Bertha's,' who has the coffee-house and lodgings for travelers up by Vaalerengen. But he often frequents the sheds in the brick fields and round about there."

I always had a trap in readiness at the police station, and in a quarter of an hour I, and two officers in plain clothes, stopped at a suitable distance from Fat Bertha's lodginghouse.

Black John was not there, however, and we began to search among the brick ovens.

Daylight was just breaking when we came to the second oven, and the workmen were arriving with their tin cans in hand. Two men crept out on the other side and began to run across a ploughed field which adjoined one of the sheds.

We set off after them; but it seemed as if they had got too much of a start, and were likely to get away from us in the morning mist.

Suddenly one of them began to drop behind, and we soon had him between us. We let the other one get away for the time being.

The fellow we got hold of swore and cursed, but otherwise made no resistance.

"If it hadn't been for that sore foot of mine, the police wouldn't have got me this time," he bawled.

We followed the direction of his look, and saw how his left foot had forced its way through the shoe, which was dragging about his ankle.

Black John's volubility did not deceive me. I kept a sharp eye on all his movements. While he, with a kind of raw good nature, joked with the constables, he slowly passed one hand behind him, and with a deft movement threw a small parcel some ten or twelve paces behind him.

"You had better leave tricks of that sort alone, Black John," I said in a friendly tone, stepping back and picking up a little packet wrapped in a greasy piece of the Morning Post.

Inside three or four wrappers of the same sort I found the strangest object I had ever seen.

It was a large black diamond, of a flattened oval shape, tapering at the ends. It was set in a broad, gold rim of the same form as the stone, and, to make its likeness to a tortoise more complete, a head was introduced, together with a little stumpy tail, and four knobs underneath, to represent feet—all of gold. In the head shone two green precious stones for eyes.

"Oh, no; it won't be of much use to me, I can see," said Black John, resignedly. "I suppose I am in for another year or two."

He exhibited a subtle humor, while he tramped along to the town between the two policemen. The effects of just-from-prison libations did not seem quite to have left him.

"Ours is a hard sort of a profession, sir," he continued confidentially. "I think it's just as well to be a convict all one's life. Then one wouldn't get such frights at night. Such a one as I had last night!"

"Were you frightened, then, last night, in the Drammen road?" I asked sympathetically.

"Frightened, indeed! What would you say, sir, if you were busy rooting about in a house at night, when you thought all was quiet and still, and an old orang-outang in a shirt were suddenly to appear before you with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, firing away at you till the bullets whistled about your ears?"

In this kind of jocular strain he talked until we reached the town, where we parted.

It was half-past twelve, and the sun was shining brightly when I again rang the bell at old Frick's, in the Drammen road.

I had slept a few hours, handed in my report to the superintendent, and now I wanted to have the pleasure of giving old Frick his diamond back again.

I had taken a little more trouble than usual about my toilet; you can guess the reason why.

I was very pleased to find Miss Frick alone when I was ushered into the sitting room. I thus had an opportunity of exchanging a few words with her; for when old Frick came in I knew only too well who would take up all the conversation.

She received me in a friendly manner, and when, without further ado, I showed her the diamond, she clapped her hands in joyful surprise.

"How glad uncle will be! When he once gets it back again he will look upon last night's affair as an exceedingly pleasant diversion. May I take it to him?"

"Yes, of course!"

"It was I who advised him to telephone to you in the night, Mr. Monk, and today I also assured him that you would be certain to find his tortoise again."

"It is a great pleasure, Miss Frick, to find you have got such confidence in me. May I ask how you got to know of my name?"

The young girl blushed a little. "We have often read about you in the papers, and Einar tells me there isn't a case which you cannot clear up."

"I must thank your brother for his flattering opinion, and I am indebted to the burglars of last night for giving me the opportunity of making your acquaintance and the acquaintance with your family."

"But you must excuse me a moment, Mr. Monk. I must hurry away and find uncle and give him the diamond. I have not even told him you are here!"

She ran out of the room, and I looked after her, enraptured. She was even prettier by daylight than by lamplight. Light, reddish-golden hair, blue eyes, a straight nose, and a beautiful shapely mouth, yet not of the smallest. As for her figure, it was that of a veritable Diana as she vanished from the room.

I stood looking out of the window when the door opened.

I turned round hastily, and at first I thought it was Miss Frick who had come back again. But the next moment I discovered that it was a young girl whom I had not seen before, who stood hesitating on the threhold.

She was also tall, fair and slight, and with something of the same grace in her movements. Indeed, both in her movements and carriage she was wonderfully like Miss Frick. Nor was her face and especially the shape of her head unlike Miss Frick's, but her hair was much redder, her lips thinner, and her mouth more sharply moulded. Her eyes were certainly blue and pretty, but they wore a colder expression.

I thought at first it was Miss Frick's sister, but a glance at the small, coquettish, servant-maid's cap told me she held a different position in the house.

With an excuse she hurriedly left the room; she had thought Miss Frick was there.

Scarcely had she shut the door after her before Miss Frick again appeared, and as she saw perhaps that I looked puzzled, she gave a low laugh and said:

"You have seen my double, I suppose? She didn't know any one was here. All strangers are astonished at the likeness between Evelina and me. She is my lady's-maid."

"The likeness does not strike me as being so great," I answered; "do you think so yourself? I should never make such a mistake as taking her for you."

"Oh! yes, indeed!" she replied; "at first it was almost unpleasant to me. Her father was, in his line, a well-to-do artisan, but things went badly with him, and he took to drink. The mother is not a very desirable person, either, and so my uncle, who had known them many years, proposed that I should take the daughter as my maid."

It was a pleasure to me to talk with this pretty young girl. She was more natural and free from any affectation than any young woman I had met. It was easy to see she had plenty of common sense, and was well educated.

Mr. Frick did not tarry long. He came waddling in, clad in a large-checked English pea-jacket, his full-blown face beaming like the sun. He was not satisfied this time with shaking one of my hands, but seized both in his gigantic paws. His praise of my skill was quite overwhelming and it was only by the greatest effort that I got him to change the subject.

After that followed an inviation to dinner at Villa Ballarat, as he called the house. He would like to have a full description of how I had managed to discover the thieves. This invitation clashed with my engagements that day, and I should have felt almost duty bound to refuse it, had I not happened to look at Miss Frick.

It appeared to me as if I could read something in her face which spoke of anxious expectation, and—I accepted the invitation.

The dinner went off very well. Old Frick told us how he had first become possessed of the tortoise; that, however, I will return to later.

Happily there was another person present who could listen to old Frick, while I had much more interesting conversation with Miss Frick.

Young Einar, who seemed a fine young fellow, and whose occupation it was to keep his uncle's books and accounts, alone emptied a bottle of wine, and then stole away immediately after dinner with a good supply of his uncle's Havana cigars, to have a game of billiards at the Grand Hotel.

Before I left Villa Ballarat, I had another talk with old Frick, of a more serious nature. I represented to him how wrong it was to let so many costly articles as those he had gathered together, lie unprotected against thieves and burglars.

"You have seen yourself, Mr. Frick," I said, "how you tempt people to become housebreakers."

Old Frick showed himself for once amenable to advice.

"Come and see me tomorrow," he said; "I should like to have your opinion as to how I ought to arrange my things. The house here is becoming too small for me. I expect a guest in a few days. What do you say to my building a pavilion out in the garden, and arranging it specially as a museum or as a place of custody for all my curiosities? If I built the pavilion expressly for this purpose, I ought to be able to make it sufficiently proof against thieves. I could use iron safes, iron bars before the windows, electric-alarm apparatus and suchlike. So long as I am well and able to move about, I can look after my things—as you have seen I did last night; but when I get older, it will be more difficult. One cannot depend upon the young people in the house."

By sufficiently encouraging this plan of his, I got him to start the work, and within a month old Frick had a building constructed in the garden, about forty yards from the house. A building which should serve as a depository for all his collection, and at the same time give space for his office, and containing a fire-proof room for money and important documents.

This building will, later on, play a part in my story, and I shall therefore give a short description of it.

It was built nearly square, and divided into two. The whole of the one half was fitted up to receive Frick's collection. It formed a large room with no windows, but was lighted from above. Over the skylights were placed strong gilt bars to prevent entrance from above.

The heavy iron shutters, which, being painted white and lacquered, looked like innocent wooden boards, could be pulled down in front of the cases when the museum was closed.

These iron shutters were so well balanced with hidden counter weights that the weakest child could move them up or down. They could be locked with strong safety locks, of which Bartholomew Frick alone had the keys.

The other half of the house was partitioned into two, forming a larger and a smaller room. The larger did duty as Mr. Frick's office, there his nephew took up his residence in the morning among the heap of business books. The smaller room, which, on account of the many feet thick, brick walls, gave very little inside space, served as a fire-proof room for money and documents.

This room had no windows, and only one very solid, double iron door, which led into the before-mentioned room used as the museum.

It had been made according to my suggestion; for I reasoned thus: The office is, as a matter of course, the least-protected room in the building. It had windows, and necessarily a good many strangers will be going in and out there. The safest thing is to let the one door to the fire-proof room, where Frick likes to keep a large sum of ready money, lead out into the museum. It is only frequented by the people of the house and guests, and at night it is more secure against burglary than the office.

All round the garden there was an iron railing, twice as high as a man, and people who were going to the house had to ring a bell at the iron gate.

At that time, when I made old Frick's acquaintance, he had invested a great deal of his money in various enterprises, mostly industrial undertakings, and especially such as would bring new trade and industry to the country.

He himself took no part in the management of these undertakings, and the work in his office was not more than could be managed by himself and his nephew.

It was not long before I was a regular, and, as far as I could perceive, a welcome guest at the villa; indeed, all through the winter there was scarcely a day when I did not visit there.

Old Frick was never tired of asking me about news from the police courts: but I soon realized that it was not so much my stories that interested him, as the fact that for each of my stories, which I tried to make as short as possible, he found opportunity to treat us to two or three of his own, which always took a long time.

He was, however, an admirable storyteller, and we often sat by the hour together, listening to him with the greatest interest.

Generally the party was limited to old Frick, Sigrid and myself. Einar was a gay young fellow, who spent a good deal of his time and his money with his companions, and he gave us but little of his society. Thus the three of us spent many pleasant evenings together.

To be Continued.

Cancer Cured by Anointing With Oil.

A combination of soothing and balmy oils has been discovered which readily cure all forms of cancer and tumor. It is safe and sure, and may be used at home without pain or disfigurement. Readers should write for free book to the originator, whose Home Office address is Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

He thought her hair was all her own,
Till she gave her head a twitch.
He saw and died. 'Twas another wreck
Caused by a misplaced switch.
—New York Herald.

Uncle Podunk (shopping in town, to saleswoman)—How much for them socks?

Saleswoman—Twenty-five cents a pair.

Uncle Podunk (putting his hand in his pocket)—All right. Gimme a pair.

Saleswoman—Yes, sir, Cash, here! C-a-s-h!

Uncle Podunk—Thunder and mud, woman! Ye needn't holler it so dum loud. I know it's cash here, an' ain't I feelin' for it as fast as I kin?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Immortal gods! How much does one man excel another! What a difference there is between a wise man and a fool. —Plautus.

Grooves—Don't you think there's too much realism on the stage these times?

Wings—I do decidedly. Now that women take off their bonnets, the entire stage is open to view; in the good old times, there was so much that was left to one's imagination.—Boston Transcript.

"Madge says she is twenty-odd years old."

"That makes her more than forty."

"How do you figure that out?"

"Count the even years too."—Newark News.

SILENCE!

The instinct of modesty natural to every woman is often a great hindrance to the cure of womanly diseases. Women shrink from the personal questions of the local physician which seem indelicate. The thought of examination is abhorrent to them, and so they endure in silence a condition of disease which surely progresses from bad to worse.

It has been Dr. Pierce's privilege to cure a great many women who have found a refuge for modesty in his offer of *free* consultation by letter. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Doctor R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

"Having used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' during the past year," writes Mrs. Mattie Long, of Pfouts Valley, Perry Co., Pa., "I can truthfully recommend these medicines for all female weaknesses. I have used several bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' which I consider a great blessing to weak women. I was so nervous and discouraged that I hardly knew what to do. Your kind advice for home treatment helped me wonderfully. Thanks to Dr. Pierce."

Biliousness is cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

TOY FOUNTAIN FOR THE CHILDREN

Many inventors devote their entire time to studying out new toys for the children, and many of the mechanical devices which have delighted the youngsters during the holiday season are the product of serious study on the part of some one. While some boys prefer to toy with something stronger as they

grow in years, water seems to suffice for many hours of pleasure in childhood, and it is this liquid that is utilized in the toy shown in the drawing. Inside a casing of tin, having an open top, is a spherical globe, with a vertical tube extending from near the bottom of the interior through the dome and ending in a spray nozzle. A small rubber bulb is utilized to force air into the sphere, which is water-tight. To set the toy in operation, a quantity of water is poured into the outside casing and allowed to flow through the pipe on the right into the sphere. Then this pipe and the spray tube are closed and air is forced into the globe to raise the pressure to the point which will drive the water from the spray tube as soon as the valve is opened, the pump valve being in the meantime closed to prevent any escape of the air. As the water is under considerable pressure it ascends to ample height to please the operator, and in descending is caught by the casing, when it can be returned to the sphere for further use.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

THE MUSK-OX.

Hunting musk-oxen in Northern Greenland and Grinnell Land, though entailing a great deal of work, is not difficult, and seeing the animals is tantamount to securing them. Either from natural stupidity or as the result of their freedom from molestation in Arctic fastnesses, they are comparatively tame. A large herd, on the approach of men and dogs, leisurely forms in a bunch, tails together, heads radiating, calves if any, under their mothers, and the big bull leader standing outside of the bunch, head down and pawing the ground and ready for a charge in any direction. Single animals, or only two or three together, run only to the nearest rock, ledge, hilltop, or other natural feature, which may afford them some protection in the rear, when they turn and race the enemy, falling an easy prey to the rifle. As will easily be seen, this peculiarity means their extermination in any locality within a very few years after man gains a foothold.

If there is not much skill required in killing musk-oxen, it frequently requires a quick eye and trigger to save a dog from being crushed or tossed, mangled, into the air. It also requires some experience to kill each animal with a single bullet. With the light cartridge of the Winchester carbine, the only safe shot is back of the foreshoulder, through the heart or lungs, and in late fall and winter, when the animal's coat is very thick and heavy, even this is not always sure. With the 45-90 cartridge my own favorite shot is just back of the ear; frontal shots are entirely useless unless the bullet can be placed in the lowered head into the back of the neck or under the muzzle into the chest!

Though the danger to a man from the charge of a musk-ox is very possibly a real one, I have never yet seen any member of any of my parties in peril even of a slight accident on this account.

The skin of the musk-ox is too heavy for any use except as bedding, though the short-haired skin of the legs I have occasionally used for heavy winter boots.

The meat of the musk-ox is as good as any beef, and it is only when the animals are allowed to remain unevisicerated for a night or a day after being killed, that the meat acquires any musky flavor.—Commander Robert E. Peary, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Barked Up the Wrong Tree.

Chased by a dog, I climbed a tree—
I'm square, I'm right, I'm free—
I am constrained, therefore, to write,
"The bark was far worse than the bite."
—University of Michigan Wrinkle.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, [SEAL] *Notary Public*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. Inquiries about them must be sent to the latter, not to us.

From Henry S. Coates & Co., Philadelphia:

The above house has brought out a number of new juveniles for the present season, varied in interest and diversified in character. Three of their recent publications for young people are The Haunted Mine, by Harry Castlemon; Jim and Joe, by Edward S. Ellis, and Four Little Indians, by Ella Mary Coates. All are excellent.

Bridge Whist: How to Play It, in addition to directions for properly conducting the game, contains numerous examples, analysis, illustrative deals, etc., and a complete code of laws.

A Nonsense Anthology, by Miss Carolyn Wells, is a collection of amusing nonsense rhymes and jingles.

Whimsets is another nonsense book in which rhymed wit is illustrated with pictures that fit the sentiment of the verse. It is by S. Scott Stimson.

From R. F. Fenno & Co., 9 East 16th st., New York:

The March of the White Guard, by Gilbert Parker, comes in a new edition, beautifully illustrated.

The Open Air Boy, by G. M. A. Hewett, tells how boys may have a good time in the open air without the aid of a gun.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

A series of five volumes of Bliss Carman's poems, selected from his writings, are to appear under the general title of Pipes of Pan. The first came as a holiday issue with the caption, From the Book of Myths, and to the poetry lover it brings a rare delight.

Orchestral Instruments and Their Use, by Arthur Elson, is the latest addition to the Music Lovers' Series. The book is an interesting volume, giving a description of each musical instrument now employed by civilized nations.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth ave., New York:

Bayard's Courier, by B. K. Benson, is a novel in which adventure, mystery and love are blended with some events of the civil war.

The Frenchman, by Mark Lee Luther, is a good novel, dealing with the practical side of political life.

Voigtlander and in Pursuit of Shadow Catching is an autobiography of Mr. Jas. F. Ryder, of Cleveland, who began picture-making with the old daguerreotype. It is lavishly illustrated with fine half-tones. The Imperial Press, Cleveland, O.

A recent and valuable addition to the literature of music is David Gregory Mason's book From Greig to Brahms, dedicated to his uncle, Dr. William Mason. The Outlook Co., 13 Astor Place, New York.

The Adventures of M. d'Haricot, by J. Storer Clouston, is a very amusing story of a Frenchman who believed himself a political exile and went into hiding in London. Harper & Bro., Franklin Square, New York.

Sisters of Reparatrice is a volume of poems by Lucia Gray Sweet, the title being that of the first poem. It is a dainty volume of sweet songs. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

The Deeps of Deliverance is a novel of life in Holland, by Frederick Van Eeden, a noted Dutch writer. It is a story of a woman's life. Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York.

The Garden of Lies, by Justus Miles Forman, is a love story, located in Paris, and full of pretty love scenes and exciting adventures. The Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East 16th st., New York.

"A novel that will help women to understand men by teaching women how men fail to understand them," is a part of the explanatory note describing Louis Zangwill's novel, One's Womenkind, a story of English society. A. S. Barnes & Co., 59 East 10th st., New York.

Raymund Lull, First Missionary to the Moslems, by Dr. S. M. Zwemer, is a splendid story of one of the great men of the Middle Ages. It is a volume of intense interest to all who are in touch with missionary effort. The Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

The Twentieth Century Manual of Commercial and Railway Telegraphy is a text book by Frederick L. Meyer, and a useful book for the student of operator of little experience. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

In the book, Rob and His Gun, William Alexander Ginn, the author, describes the pleasures of country life, and gives practical hints of the methods by which young hunters may become expert with the gun and rifle. Chas. Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York.

The Biography of a Prairie Girl, by Eleanor Gates, is not a novel, but rather a simply told story of life in the far northwest, in the days when the country was new. The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia, has brought out a new edition of Wilhelmine von Hillern's On the Cross, a romance of the Passion Play at Oberammergau, first published about ten years ago.

A Disciple of Plato, by Alligood Beach, is a novel of French society. The Roberts Co., Boston.

Two volumes are added to the list of poetical publications for the season, coming from the same house. One, A Reed by the River, is from the pen of Virginia Woodward Cloud. The leading characteristic of her verse seems to be a hopefulness that is inspiring. The second volume is Tangled in Stars, by Miss Ethelwyn Wetherald. It is a collection of poems upon various subjects, familiar things that come into the every day life. Richard C. Badger, Boston.

The Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom for 1903, prepared by Oliver Herford, Ethel Watts Mumford and Addison Mizner, consists of the sayings of the groups of cynics, which have been made into a diminutive book, by Elder & Shepard, San Francisco.

The Heart of New Thought, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, is a volume which refers to right thought, rather than new. The Psychic Research Co., Chicago.

In a pretty booklet, entitled The Philosophy of Despair, is published David Starr Jordan's expression of the answer which science falls to give to the philosophy of despair. It is published by Paul Elder and Morgan Shepard, of San Francisco.

The Isles of Content is named from the first paper in a volume by Dr. George F. Butler, which is a fantasy that carries in its poetical expression a picture symbolizing the end of passion's dream or delight. Following this are short essays upon various subjects in which are to be found brief expositions of living traits. The Erudite Press, Concord, Mass.

A BEGGING DOG.

"That was a pathetic little incident I read about a short time ago of the man whose dog was the habit of praying for him in saloons," said a man of the world, "and when I read it I could not keep from thinking of another case of the man and his dog. Dogs frequently make good beggars, and I have known of not a few instances where they make fairly good livings for their masters. But the dog I have in mind was a beggar of a different kind. He was a whisky beggar. He did not beg for himself. He begged for his master, who was a hopeless drunkard, and who had hit upon this novel way of getting what he could not pay for. The owner of the dog traveled from one town to another with his pet, and he always found lodgement around some saloon where he experienced no trouble in picking up a dime now and then as a result of the performance of the dog. The owner managed to keep drunk in this way. And besides he got all he wanted to eat in the same way. He was an ablebodied man and could have made his away in the world in a more respectable fashion if he had desired to do so, but he seemed to prefer to run with the dog, and really was very fond of the humble creature that kept him supplied with such things as he cared for. Around saloons he found it quite an easy matter to get what he wanted, and he never had to ask for it. Men are more responsive when under the influence than at any other time and are more apt to give up their money. If the thing happens to appeal to them it is easy sailing for the fellow who is trying to get them to part with a portion of their money. So the drunkard with the beggar dog had no trouble in keeping himself supplied with booze. There was, of course, a pathetic side to the story, but this never once touched the man whose sole reliance was on the trick dog who seemed to delight in the service of his fallen master."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

What Could She Say?

Artist—What would like you for Christmas? An automobile, a diamond ring or one of my latest paintings?—Boston Herald.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Experiments in Fattening Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to your request to be friendly and write I will give an experience a neighbor had in fattening hogs. He had a litter of ten fall pigs. After they were about three months old, old enough to eat properly, he put five in one pen and five in another, to try an experiment. He fed them regularly and even. To the first five he fed a good quantity of corn in the ear and a drink of slop. They got on well for quite a while. He fed the second five cornmeal cooked in an ordinary large kettle, and when he did not have the time to cook it he would scald it well, which was nearly as good. In the spring when he killed the pigs, of the ones he fed on corn in the cob the smallest dressed 80 pounds, while the largest weighed 107. Of the second five, killed the same time, fed on scalded corn meal the smallest weighed 107 pounds and the largest 127 pounds. He said it was not all mere fat, but the pigs were nicer, plumper and better than the ones he fed corn in the cob. —J. S. H., Arbuckle, Pa.

Distemper Cures.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to C. L. E., will send the formula to cure distemper. I have used it for 25 years, and never knew it to fail to cure the worst case: One oz. saltpetre, 1 oz. gum myrrh, 2 ozs. assafoetida. Pulverize all and mix with pine tar to a thick dough. Tie on the bridle bit a small lump, and keep it on day and night until cured. This recipe is enough to cure the worst case.—T. M. S., Girard, Ill.

Editor Farmstead:—C. L. E., of New, W. Va., wants a cure for distemper. Here is one. Take soft, fine tar and put a tablespoonful in each nostril. Then take a teacupful of kerosene oil and rub it on the throat well. This is my remedy. It never fails to cure in a few days.—B., Church Land, N. C.

Editor Farmstead:—Bathe the parts well with No. 6 liniment; shelter well, and keep the bowels well open with three dram doses of aloes. If pus forms, let it out.—H. C. T.

Sweeney Cure.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell H. G., Applin, Mich., to rub his horse's shoulder well with a corn cob to loosen the hide from the bone; split a small hole with a knife, blow up with a quill and rub until the shoulder is in the proper shape. I never knew it to fail to cure.—J. M. S., Petersburg, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead:—In a bad case of Sweeney, an incision may be made at the top of the shoulder, and an onion inserted. Loosening the skin daily is quite a help. Turpentine ironed in, is very good.—H. C. T.

Paper on Wooden Ceiling.

Editor Farmstead:—In replying to C. D. Z., Harwood, Mo., concerning his hardwood ceiling, will say from practical experience that he cannot get a surface on any kind of wood to hang paper on. It does not make any difference how well seasoned and how hard the wood is, it will expand and contract and crack the paper. Finish your hardwood in hard oil. Put up any kind of ceiling and canvas it with cloth stretched tight, to paper on. Hemlock warps least of the soft woods and ash of the hard woods.—M. H. B., Pond Gap, Va.

Editor Farmstead:—No matter what kind of lumber is used, C. D. Z. will have to tack cheesecloth on the ceiling, then size it, then put the paper on. Then it won't crack. I have had 36 years' experience in papering.—E. L. A., Midland, Mich.

Mule-Footed Hogs.

Editor Farmstead:—I have raised those "Ozark" or mule-footed hogs and have found them to be a good variety. They are hardy and grow large. They will cross with other hogs, and yet carry their peculiar solid hoofs. I have seen Chester whites, Duroc and Poland China with as complete solid feet as any horse. I have tried several times to trace those hogs to their native habitat, but invariably trace them to the Ozark mountains of Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri. I think that they are Alpine hogs, as the structure of the foot is such as is not well fitted to travel on soft or marshy land, as the hoof is very sharp-pointed and would run into such soil like a sharpened peg, while with those of the cloven-footed variety the toes spread apart, catch and hold. I surmise that this variety of hogs ranged on the plateau country from Mexico to Arkansas and Missouri, but don't think that they ever ranged very far north of the Ozark plateau. It might be possible that they are a hybrid of the peccary and the wild hog, but if this is the case the cross holds out most persistently, which is not the case in other hybrids of different species, as in the mule or half-breed wild goose, which cease to propagate.

Those Ozarks are most prolific. Even crossing them on our most improved breeds does not alter their prolific tendency. I have bred the cloven-footed sows to the solid-footed males. The offspring would be partly cloven and part solid. Perhaps half the litter would be one kind and the other half the other. Sometimes not over a couple would represent the variety in a large litter. I have raised half-breeds with the fore feet solid and the hind feet split or cloven. I never saw one with hind feet solid and fore feet cloven. It is always the fore feet solid. I have not raised any of those Ozark hogs for several years, but honestly wish I had some, as I like them. I do not think they are so subject to disease as our over-bred hogs, but have more vitality. They are great grazers and need less water. Perhaps they don't fatten so early as Chesters or Polands, but they grow equally as large as any of those soft, sebaceous hogs. I have found that the meat is more calloused and solid. Those hogs are not long, gaunt and rough, but round-bodied. One of my neighbors in Southern Illinois had one so broad across the back that he would turn him on his back and he would lie that way until he was turned back. The hog was so fat on the back, and so wide, that it was impossible for him to turn on his side, when turned on his back, without help. I have been informed by a man who formerly lived in the Ozark country that this variety of hogs is quite plentiful there, where they fatten on the mast, and that hog cholera is unknown. They roam around in a semi-wild state and hardly ever see an ear of corn. He says that in drouth times they do without water, as water is very scarce in that plateau country. Now if any of the readers of The Blade have any of those hogs I wish they would put in an advertisement, for I want a pair.—D. M., Indiana.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to the question about a breed of mule-footed hogs will say that I raise them, and no one would see any difference between them and any other well-bred hogs, except their feet are not split and they are quite a curiosity to those who never saw them before. They are larger than the Poland China (more rangey), black and most of them have six white points.—M. C., Kansas.

Bitter Cream.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me what is the cause of my cream and butter being bitter this winter? Can it be in the feed? We feed clover hay and chop the same, as we have always fed in the winter. As soon as the cream rises, it is so bitter we can not use it. I take extra care of my milk pail, pans and churn, but it does no good. I will be very glad to hear the opinion of some of the readers of The Blade.—Mrs. C. E. T., Oregon.

Editor Farmstead:—I read an article in The Blade asking for information about sour and bitter cream and getting no butter. If T. H. J., of Missouri, will give his cows a little salt three or four times a week he will be all O. K.—M. F. H., Quiet Dell, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead:—If T. H., of Missouri, will heat his milk quite hot (not boil) when he strains it, and salt the cows after, he will have no trouble when churning. I have had experience in this a number of times.—E. H. W., Jewett, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to T. H. J., Missouri, of January 1, will say I have had some experience with cows in that way, and I find by setting the milk close to the fire until a scum begins to rise on it, then set it away in a cool place; give your cows one teaspoonful of saltpetre to each cow for three days in succession, miss three days and then once or twice a week for awhile. I am sure this will change your butter making.—L. S. W., Brookville, O.

Handling Skunks.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell that man or any one else who wants to skin a skunk to commence in the mouth skinning the lips and nose on the pelt; then pass a strong string, wire or hook through the under jaw, bang him up and skin him down through his mouth.—G. A. G., Roulette, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—To handle skunks with no bad smell, just drown him, trap and all. Leave him under water for 24 hours. You can skin him then with no more smell than a mink.—M. M., Correctionville, Ia.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell Reader, Michigan, to sponge his clothing and hands with spirits of turpentine to remove the scent of a skunk. It is the best thing that I ever tried. Then hang the clothing in the open air, to allow the turpentine to evaporate.—Farmer, Mich.

Time to Cut Posts.

Editor Farmstead:—Subscriber Funkhouser asks for some experience as to the best time to cut timber for posts. I have had 21 years' trial of posts cut in August and seven years' trial on some cut in the winter—both lots of chestnut. The ones cut in the winter are rotted four times as much in seven years as the others are in 21 years. The last one of a lot of swamp white oak bar-posts gave out last spring that were on my farm when I went to it, a boy, with my father, in 1844. I learn from the man who was on the farm before that they were cut in the summer. Take notice! Cut the trees in August for any purpose. The sapwood is firmer then. Do not cut the trees up till the leaves are well wilted and about dry, which will be a week or so; or you can leave them till winter. I cut a maple tree and a basswood in August, 1899, and they lay on the ground 21 months before I could cut them up, and I found them sound right to the bark; not even sap-rotted. Those August posts in 21 years' use are not rotted a quarter of an inch on the sap-post.—M. A. B., Warsaw, N. Y.

We have received several other letters in answer to this request, all of which say to cut the trees in August. Two of these spoil their answers by telling what time of the moon to cut. The phases of the moon have nothing whatever to do with this, nor with anything else on the farm.

Worms in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to M. Y., of New York: For stomach worms in horses I have given the following preparation for years with good success: Give one pint of sweet milk, one pint of molasses and one-half pint of turpentine. Mix together and give for a drench. If a second dose is needed, give in two weeks.

For the little white pin-worms inject one-half pint of pure turpentine. Repeat whenever the worms appear again.—C. C., Lawsonham, Pa.

Editor Farmstead: For worms in horses, dissolve one ounce of aloes and one quart of molasses in warm water and administer; or an injection of strong salt and water is good.—M. M., Iowa.

Editor Farmstead: If M. Y., of New York, will give his horse one pint of bark cut from the quaking ash tree (cut or powdered very fine), and mixed with bran or meal, I don't think his horse will be bothered any more with worms. Several years ago we had a horse afflicted that way. We gave it about a pint of the bark. He passed worms in abundance, from six inches long down to small pin-worms. One dose was sufficient. He gained in flesh rapidly after that. My sister gave it to her children when small, steeped in tea, when troubled with worms; gave it mornings on an empty stomach, with good results.—Reader Rutland, O.

Losing Milk.

Editor Farmstead: I will say to H. H. B., of Columbiana, O., that I had a fine cow that would lose her milk, and this was the best remedy I could find; I sold her to a neighbor for beef, took the money and bought me another good one. —W. H. B., Churchland, N. C.

"Slobbering" Horses.

Editor Farmstead: If Anxious Subscriber, of Paris, Iowa, is feeding the second cutting of clover hay, that is very likely the cause of "slobbers" in his horses. If it arises from that cause, give each a head of cabbage once a day for a few days, when the trouble will disappear, or, look to their teeth; there may be a broken or rough tooth that causes the trouble.—Farmer, Allegan Co., Mich.

Look to Their Teeth.

Editor Farmstead: If B. B. C., of Mansfield, O., will examine his hogs' teeth, I think he will find some small black eye-teeth. If he will pull them out, I am sure they will get along all right. It is best to let the hogs get to the ground as much as possible.—E. H. W., East Jewett, N. Y.

Worms in Hogs.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to C. M.'s inquiry, of Dixon, Neb., for a cure for worms in pigs and hogs, I gave the following: Take a 5-cent plug of tobacco, shave it, put it into a granite basin and turn on boiling water; place it in the oven to steep. When the strength is in the liquid, put it in a pail of slops and feed. This is enough for eight or ten animals. Repeat, if necessary, in a day or two. The reason for steeping in the oven is to avoid the sickening odor which arises therefrom.—Allegan Co. Farmer.

Mad Itch.

Editor Farmstead: I think those cows of Subscriber, Ind., had mad itch, from what he says about them, caused by eating after hogs, licking the trough, or eating corn or cobs, or eating hay or something the hogs are bedded with. I never knew one to be cured.—C. P. H., Elizabeth, W. Va.

A Valuable Hint.

Editor Farmstead: If E. B. C., of Big Rapids, Mich., will give his sow plenty of salt and ashes, mixed together, or a piece of salt pork, I do not think he will have any more trouble. I had one five years ago similarly affected, and I gave her the above remedy, which stopped all further trouble. Mix the salt and ashes, say a quart of each, and place it where they can get to it, and they will eat it with relish.—Allegan Co. Farmer.

"Tremble Weed."

Editor Farmstead:—Is there a weed called the tremble weed, that kills stock when they eat it? If there is, please describe it.—S. E. T., Staunton, Ill.

We never heard of it. Perhaps some reader can tell of it.

Cold Storage.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please state in your valuable paper how cold storage houses are constructed, such as used for storing eggs, and the cost of such construction? Would it be advisable to build one 20x30 for private storage and how many cases could be stored in a building of that size?—W. C.

Prices of Farm Labor.

Editor Farmstead:—In a recent issue of your paper there was an editorial in regard to labor in the west. So far as the farmers are concerned, I will say it is true that we could not get help. And I would like to ask through The Blade what wages are paid to farm help in other states. Here in Iowa we pay from $22 to $25 per month for nine months' work, board and washing included in most cases, and a great many have to keep a horse and buggy for the hired man. Some have offered $30 for extra good hands.

Men came in here last year from Southern Illinois and Missouri. They said they only got $15 per month in those states. Now, if that is the case, why do we have to pay so much? Why do men stay in the east at low wages when we need them here on the farms, railways and in cities?—Reader, Long Grove, Ia.

The Squash Bug.

Editor Farmstead:—Last summer we had in our garden a bug which goes by the name of squash bug. It was very destructive to squash, cucumber vines and bean foliage. It is brown, striped with white, and rather long. Will some one tell me how to destroy them?—W. J. C., Salem, Ore.

What to Do.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader give me his advice as to this? I have 7 acres of light, sandy soil on which I want to sow spring bey, and seed it down with mammoth clover. Two-thirds of the soil is light sand and one-third low and wet. I took a crop of beans off last season, but on the top of the hill I did not get much.—E. L. A., Midland, Mich.

Apple Worms.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please give the best way to treat apple trees in Oregon to prevent worms in the apples when ripe? I wish a recipe for the spray, and be told when to spray and how often.—L. H. M.,

HE'S GIVING AWAY A FORTUNE

A BOOK FOR EVERY HOME

A Masterpiece of Philanthropy By Hon. James R. Kenney, Ex-Mayor of Reading, Pa.

HON. JAMES R. KENNEY.
The man who is giving away a fortune in books.

Hon. James R. Kenney, ex-mayor, is giving away a fortune in books. He is putting them right into the homes of the people absolutely without cost or trouble to them save the small trouble of writing. He has had prepared and printed the most remarkable work on personal magnetism, hypnotism and how to succeed in life that has ever been written. It is brimful of intensely interesting and practical information. It is just what the young man needs who is starting in life to give him vim, push and energy, to make him magnetic, to enable him to overcome obstacles and surmount every difficulty to success. It is just what the middle-aged man needs to enable him to win and hold friends, to become a leader in his community; to influence and sway the minds of his business associates and make his mark in life. It is just what every father and every mother needs to eradicate bad tempers and evil inclinations in children, to strengthen their moral faculties, banish disease and make them grow to be men and women such as God intended they should be.

It is just what every minister of the Gospel needs to help him hold the wavering steadfast in their faith, to help him turn the minds of the wicked toward morality, honesty and rightdoing. It is just what every lawyer needs to help him influence juries, control witnesses and to deliver his argument in that forceful, convincing manner which carries conviction with every word. It is just what you need, no matter who you are or what you do to enable you to get out of life the success, pleasure and happiness which the Creator intended should be yours. If you are not successful, if you are not making money, it is because you do not know that secret power that rules the thoughts and minds of men. If you are already successful you can become more successful if you will but master the hidden forces around you. Learn to use the secret magnetic power with which nature has endowed you.

Ex-Mayor Kenney's book proves every one is born with this mighty subtle power; that any one can easily develop it at home without the knowledge of his intimate friends or associates, and influence people secretly to carry out his thoughts and ideas. It certainly is a wonderful force, capable of infinite good.

"Hypnotism truly reveals the secret of life and the mysteries of nature, writes J. H. Schneller, 1412 Avon street, La Crosse Wis. "My own father could not have convinced me of its wonderful power if I had not actually tested it for myself. I consider a knowledge of it invaluable to those who wish to get the most out of life, to those who wish to achieve success and live up to the full measure of their possibilities."

J. R. Gaskins, Newport News, Va., writes: "I must admit that I doubted very much that hypnotism could be practically taught. In four days after receiving your work, however, you demonstrated to my entire satisfaction that I was never further from the truth in my life. I have met with wonderful success. Your free book is the finest thing of the kind I have ever seen.

A. C. Hyers, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "If any fault could be found with your instruction it would be that you give too much, thereby giving too many people the opportunity to learn secrets that have been guarded and known only by a very few for centuries—secrets that confer upon the possessors a wonderful power over their less informed friends."

Rev. John Lewelling, of Brownville, Neb., writes: "You are engaged in a glorious work. Hypnotism sets us free from poisonous drugs. I have just cured a case of throat and lung trouble, which the doctors had pronounced incurable. I am applying your teachings every day. I congratulate you upon your work for suffering humanity."

Ex-Mayor Kenney ordered printed three months ago 19,000 copies of his new book for free distribution. The first copies are just now coming off the press. They are elegantly illustrated with the finest engravings, and will prove a valuable addition to any library. If you would know all about hypnotism, the wonder science of the age, personal magnetism, thought force, magnetic healing and kindred sciences, write for a free copy of this remarkable book at once. It will be sent to your address, postage prepaid. You will be delighted, mystified and benefited more than words can tell. Nothing like it has ever been before printed. Ex-Mayor Kenney is giving them away for the benefit of the public. He believes by so doing he is accomplishing more good than by donating his money to hospitals, public libraries or anything of this nature. He gives you a book worth more to a young man than a college education. He gives it to you for your own personal use to keep in your library or to carry with you. On account of the great expense in preparing and printing this book only those are requested to write who are especially interested in bettering themselves in life and who actually wish to make practical use of the information given in the book.

If you want a free copy, write at once to L. C. Bauers., secretary to Ex-Mayor Kenney, office T A 9, 420 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gray Squirrel Fore

We all recognize the run that has been made upon gray squirrel fur, but we know very little about it. It used to be very rare and costly, and was worn only by people of high rank. Indeed, it was forbidden for anybody else up to the end of the eighteenth century. The petit gris was found in Siberia by the English. The Dutch and Turks got their supply from Warsaw, and used it for cloaks, while French people employed it for stockings, petticoats and muffs. In the nineteenth century we used it for linings. Petit gris can be imitated in rabbit skin, but there is a difference.—The Queen.

Climbing Vines.

Editor Blade—I am a new member of The Blade family and enjoy reading it very

Ten Weeks For Ten Cents.

Strange as it may appear, that big family paper, the Rocky Mountain Weekly, of Denver, Col., (founded 1859) will be sent 10 weeks on trial for 10c, clubs of six 50c. For Bluebook offer solely to introduce the paper. Latest mining news and illustrations of grand scenery each week, also true stories of love and adventure. Address as above and mention THE BLADE; stamps taken

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Coming of Age.

"I remember seeing, several years ago, something in your valuable Question Bureau about the legality of a vote cast by a man on the day before his twenty-first birthday. Is such a vote legal?"—S. M. S., Merkel, Tex.

It all depends on the language of the law in each state. If it says, "over 21 years of age," then a man can not legally vote until the next day after he is 21; but, if it simply requires that he shall be 21 years old, then he can vote on the day he is 21 years old.

Now, what day is that? Suppose a boy baby was born on November 5, 1881. That is the first day of his first year. He was, therefore, one year old on November 4, 1882, and his birthday, November 5, was the first day of his second year. Therefore he was 21 years old on November 4, 1902—the day of election—and was eligible to vote on the day before his 21st birthday, the latter being the first day of his 22d year. The law takes no cognizance of fractions of a day in such a case.

A Jackson Token.

M. G., Palmetto, O.: It is not a coin at all, but a political token. In those days, political buttons had not been invented, and they sometimes stamped copper or bronze tokens. This can not be done now, however, as the United States law forbids the making of anything which looks like a coin. The one you have, with the legend "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," was gotten out in the interests of Gen. Jackson's second candidacy.

Our Presidents.

"How many of the Presidents of the United States were Roman Catholics and give their names, if any? I heard one of your readers declare all of them were, especially McKinley."—C. H., Stony Creek, Mich.

None of the Presidents of the United States were Roman Catholics. McKinley belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, and for years, and at the time of his death, was a trustee of the First M. E. church, Canton, O.

Council of Trent.

"When and where, and for what purpose was held, and what was accomplished by the council of Trent?"—W. B. N., Watford, W. Va.

The council of Trent is the 19th occumenical council of the Christian church, according to the Roman Catholic church. It was called in consequence of the reformation of Luther, and was called by Pope Paul III, and met on December 13, 1545, at Trent, a city of the Tyrol, on the Adige river. The object was to define more explicitly in doctrines of the Roman Catholic church which were assailed by Luther and his followers, and if possible to induce the Protestants to return to the old faith. At the third session, on February 4, 1546, the Nicene creed was declared to be the basis of further proceedings. At the fourth session, April 8, tradition was declared to be equally with the Bible the rule of faith; the Apocrypha of the Old Testament was included in the Bible; the Vulgate translation was declared to be the authentic version of the Bible, and the church its only legitimate interpreter. In the three following sessions, the Catholic doctrines of original sin, justification, and the sacraments were defined, and an anathema pronounced upon all who rejected those doctrines. On account of the plague, the council did not meet again until May 1, 1551. From the 11th to the 16th session, the doctrines of the eucharist, confession and extreme unction, were promulgated. Decrees were adopted in order ordering an index of prohibited books to be made, defining the doctrine of the mass, ordination, the hierarchy, marriage, celibacy, purgatory, the veneration of saints, relics and images, monastic vows, indulgences, fasting and abstinence. The council ended on December 4, 1563.

Gibraltar.

"How did England get in possession of the Straits of Gibraltar, and how long has she been in possession? Why did not Spain control the entrance to the Mediterranean sea, as it is on her coast?"—L. N. M., Falling Spring, Va.

It is not correct to say that England possesses the Straits of Gibraltar. A strait has two shores, and a nation must own both to own the straits. Great Britain owns is a mountainous rock, 1,500 feet high, three miles long from north to south, and about seven miles in circumference. A low, sandy isthmus, 1½ miles long, connects the rock with the mainland. On the west side of the rock is the bay of Gibraltar; on the east is the Mediterranean. Gibraltar was taken from Spain August 4, 1704, by a combined English and Dutch fleet, and its possession was given to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It is the key to the Mediterranean, is a very strong fortification, is a naval station and a depot for war material.

Gen. Winfield Scott.

"Please give a biographical sketch of Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott."—R. B. C., Poplar, W. Va.

Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, Va., in 1786; died at West Point, N. Y., in 1866. He was educated at William and Mary college, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1806, and in 1808 entered the army as a captain of light artillery. In July, 1812, he was made lieutenant colonel, and sent to the Canada frontier. At Queenstown heights he and his command were taken prisoners because the troops at Lewiston would not cross the river to assist him. In January, 1813, he was exchanged, and joined Gen. Wilkinson's command. He was made a brigadier general in 1814, and on July 3 crossed the Niagara river and captured Fort Erie. On the 5th he defeated the British at Chippewa, and on July 25th at Lundy's Lane, near Niagara Falls, where he was severely wounded. In 1841 he was made major general. In 1817, he married Miss Mayo, of Richmond. He remained in the army, and in 1841, by the death of Gen. Macomb, he became the major general commanding the army. In 1847 he went to Mexico, captured Vera Cruz, and marched upon the City of Mexico, winning a number of battles, and on Sept. 17 his army marched into the city. In 1852 he was the candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency, but was defeated. Age and infirmity prevented his taking an active part in the civil war, and on Oct. 31, 1861, he retired from the service.

The Temporal Power.

D. P., French Landing, Mich.: Victor Emanuel II, king of Sardinia, in 1861, annexed a portion of the Papal States to his dominions and on March 17 of that year assumed the title of King of Italy. In 1870, he annexed the remainder of the Papal States, and made Rome his capital. Hence 1870 is the date of the loss of the Pope's temporal power.

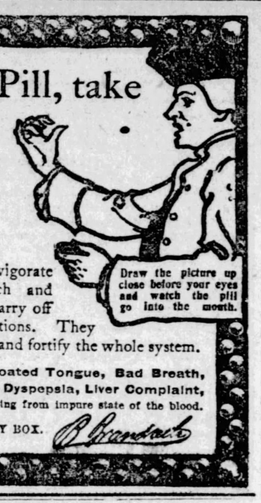
Senator Beveridge.

"Please give the age of Senator Beveridge of Indiana, and also state how long he has been in the senate."—J. G. S., Thayer, Neb.

Albert J. Beveridge was born on a farm on the border of Adams and Highland counties, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1862; family moved to Illinois after the war; graduated at De Pauw university, Indiana, 1885; married in 1887 to Katherine Langsdale, Greencastle, Ind., who died in 1900; is a leading lawyer of the state; elected United States senator for the term beginning March 4, 1899, ending March 4, 1905.

A 2-Real Piece.

J. H. D., Lanett, Ga.: The Spanish silver coinage was formerly largely used in the United States up to 1857. The unit was the peso, or dollar, about the same in weight as the Mexican dollar. The peso consisted of eight reals, and the minor coins were the half real, 6¼ cents; one real, 12½ cents; 2 reals, 25 cents, and 4 reals, 50 cents. These coins all had the same designs and inscriptions, the denomination only being different. The piece you have is 2 reals—as on the reverse, you will note "2 R." One side has the head of the reigning king, the other, the arms of Spain. The inscription is Latin, and runs from one side to the other. Its translation is "Charles IV, by the grace of God, of Spain and India King."



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FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. 40 PILLS IN EVERY BOX. B. Brandreth

much; the Question Bureau most of any department. Please allow me to say a word in regard to B. J. W. W's query in a previous issue about vines climbing a pole. W. F. D., of Pottsville, Ia., jumps upon him rough shod. I admire a disposition to inquire into anything that one does not know, but dislike to see him answered in such a manner. B. J. W. W. may not know beans when the bag is wide open, but I would like to ask if W. F. D. knows morning-glories? He may know them in Iowa, but not in Missouri. Morning glories travel the same road around the pole that the bean travels down here. They may do differently in Iowa, but I am a Missourian and must be shown. Perhaps nature has a special code of laws for the great state of Iowa. Again he says bean vines invariably twine against the sun. You must show me again. Does not the bean cease to be so contrary when he climbs his pole in the southern hemisphere, and the hop gets cranky and refuses to follow the sun any longer?—A. J. M., Hamilton, Mo.

Frank G. Carpenter.

"Please give a biographical sketch of Frank G. Carpenter?"—I. M. W., Kenton, O.

Frank George Carpenter was born at Mansfield, O., in 1855, graduated at Worster University in 1877, and married Joanna D. Condict in 1883. He began newspaper work in 1879; spent 1881 in foreign travel; was a Washington correspondent from 1882 to 1884; went around the world for a newspaper syndicate in 1888-9; tour to Mexico, 1891; to Russia, Germany and England in 1892; to China and Japan in 1894; travels in South America, 1900 in the Philippines and the Far East.

Male and Female.

"What is the difference in the number of male and female population of the world? And is the female population of any country greater than the male? If so, what is the cause?"—J. T. D., Vaughn, Va.

There are no data for the whole world, for at least two-thirds of its inhabitants have never been embraced in a census. Where exact data have been investigated, the total of males and females is just about equal. The only portions known accurately to have an excess of females are some localities in the eastern part of the United States, but the disparity is because the young men go west or to the great cities. Similarly, there are many places in the west which have more males, because unmarried men went west to seek their fortunes.

Elevation of Ohio.

"Please give me the number of feet of elevation Ohio has above the sea level."—G. W. K., Lockhart, W. Va.

No definite figures can be given for the whole state, because the elevation differs at different points. The highest point in the state is near Bellefontaine, Logan county, and is 1,550 feet above sea level. The lowest is the mouth of the Great Miami river, which is 440 feet above the sea level. Lake Erie is 565 feet above sea level.

Rations for Army Horses.

"Please state the government daily ration of hay and grain for a horse."—P. A., Salem, Ore.

Paragraph 1154, army regulations, fixes the daily ration for a horse at 14 pounds of hay, and 12 pounds of oats, corn or barley; for a mule, 14 pounds of hay and 5 pounds of oats, corn or barley. It adds: "Department commanders will reduce the forage ration when necessary."

Negroes in Congress.

Editor Blade:—Referring to a recent answer, let me say that George H. White, of Tarboro, North Carolina, was the last negro to serve in Congress. He is just about fifty years old and had two terms in the House. If he reaches a ripe old age, this ex-congressman will undoubtedly be spinned out as a curiosity, for it hardly seems likely that ambitious white men, greedy for office and honors, will in any section outside of Dixieland be generous enough to permit a negro to walk away with a good office, and the negro vote in the Northern and Western states is too scattered to command such recognition.

During the reconstruction period there were a score or more of negroes in Congress from the South, some of whom served numerous terms in office, two negroes served in the Senate, and both were from Mississippi. They were Bruce and Revells. The latter had a short term; Bruce served a full term of six years. Both are dead. Revells was a full-blooded negro. Bruce was so light in color and his hair so straight that he probably had more white than black blood in his veins. Bruce was a thorough gentleman in all his actions, was honest entirely, and enjoyed during his life the friendship of his fellow-men. He also was also an able man, and never in his speeches did he utter a word that offended the rankest partisan Democrats of the far South. This was not for policy's sake. Bruce was independent of the people. His name formerly was on the postage stamps issued by Uncle Sam. He wasn't enormously rich when he died, but he had put by considerable money, and at his death his family was left more than comfortable. His habits were simple.

Next to Bruce the most prominent congressman from Mississippi was Lynch, now holding a commission in the pay department of the United States army as major. At one of the national Republican conventions Lynch was the temporary president. Lynch is perhaps a much finer speaker than Bruce was. White, the North Carolinian, is also a fine talker. White now spends most of his time in Washington. He is a lawyer and gets considerable practice, as there are nearly 100,000 of his people in the District of Columbia, and unfortunately these people furnish most of the cases in the police court of the nation's capital. These have to do for the bread and butter of the race, and the better classes of the race, it is refreshing to add, have property interests that have to be looked after. Then why should not ex-Congressman White have the business?

The last negro in Congress from South Carolina was George Washington Murray. He was indeed so black that, to quote from the "Uncle Remus" book, he looked as if "the paint" had been freshly put upon him. During the last term he served he was the only negro in the House, and on a day while an important vote was being taken and all the members were in their seats, that lone ebony face among nearly four hundred white faces stood out like a blot. It has been a "huckleberry" in a pan of milk. But Murray had to give way. The new constitution in the Palmetto state did away with the negro in politics there.

General Smalls, still living, was the ablest negro who ever sat in Congress from South Carolina. He distinguished himself during the civil war by capturing a rebel vessel and adding it to the Union fleet.

Ex-Congressman Cheatham of North Carolina, who is a bright mulatto, had a couple of terms. He was subsequently appointed recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia at Washington, and in turn was succeeded by another North Carolina colored man.

President Cleveland appointed several Democratic negroes to office, but the experiment was anything but successful. It got him into hot water, and did not seem to do his party the slightest good. The negroes are naturally Republicans. They follow the leaders of that party with a faith that is simply touching, and they ought to in view of the fact that Lincoln, Morton, Sumner and others were the prime pioneers in their emancipation. If Mr. Cleveland's private views could be obtained, he probably would admit that it was not good policy to try to alienate the negro vote from the Republican party.—M. W. C., Washington, D. C.

The $ Mark.

"Please tell something of the origin of the United States dollar mark."—E. B., Carman, Tenn.

The plain fact is that its origin is lost. No one knows how it originated. There are several theories, but no one can tell whether any of them are correct. The principal theories are:

1.—The old Spanish silver peso, which was of about the weight of the present Mexican silver dollar, was called a "piece of eight," meaning eight reals. So it has been conjectured that the dollar mark represents a figure 8, with one or two strokes across it to indicate money, the same as the English pound sign, £, which is L, for the Latin word libra, a pound, with a stroke across it to indicate money instead of weight.

2.—The Spanish peso had, on the reverse, a shield with the arms of Spain, on each side of which was represented a pillar, the two being indicative of the Pillars of Hercules, the classical name of the strait of Gibraltar. A scroll, with a motto was entwined across the design. It has been supposed by some that the dollar mark represents these two pillars and the scroll.

3.—That it represents a monogram—the letters U. S., one written over the other, to stand for "United States."

If any one of these is correct, it is probably the first one; but nobody can tell with any certainty. There are several other theories, but less probable than any of the above.

An Old Proverb.

"Will you please tell me who wrote, or rather said, 'All is not gold that glitters?'"—S. E. D., Sarahsville, O.

No one knows who originated it. Shakespeare uses it in the Merchant of Venice, act 2, scene 7. Middleton, in his play of Fair Maid of the Exchange, has it: "All is not gold that glisteneth." Chaucer, in his Canterbury Tales, long before either of those two writers, says:

"All things, which that shineth as the gold
Ne is not gold, as I have herd it told."

A half dozen other English writers have used the proverb in various firms.

Engines of War.

"Please describe the Roman engines that Josephus mentions in his account of the destruction of Jerusalem."—W. E., Wetonga, Okla.

The word engine, as used in the translation of Josephus, means any war machine. Gunpowder not being invented, various mechanical contrivances were used in the early days of war that it now does by artillery. The battering ram was a large log, suspended from a high framework by ropes; its head was made of iron and often in the shape of a ram's head. It was swung back as far as possible by men pulling on ropes, then let fly. The head struck against a wall to batter it down. Then there were huge crossbows, mounted on frames, which were bent by a windlass and drove huge iron-tipped darts against the enemy. There were also catapults, machines built on the principle of the bow or sling shot, to hurl huge stones against an enemy. It was such machines as these that were used in all ancient sieges.

Ptomaines.

"What is the meaning of the word ptomaines, what is ptomaine poisoning, and what should be done to avoid the same in cooking certain articles of food?"—F. H. S., Brandon, Vt.

The word ptomaine is derived from the Greek word ptoma, a dead body. A ptomaine is an alkaloid, usually formed in putrefying animal matter, such as decaying flesh, putrid milk or cheese, etc. The term is also applied by some writers to similar alkaloids produced by diseased germs in the living body. The only way to avoid them is to be sure of the quality of animal food, cheese, milk, etc. When they are eaten they act as poisons, producing death. The heat of cooking does not destroy them always.

Abraham Lincoln.

F. E. W., Bryson City, N. C.: Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln, was married to Nancy Hanks on June 12, 1806. They had three children. The first was a girl, who grew to maturity, married and died, leaving no children; the third was a boy, who died in infancy; the second was Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, who was born on February 12, 1809, at his father's home, in Hardin county, Ky. The story you write bears its falsehood on its face.

Tasmania.

The editor thanks F. O., Port Orford, for the following correction. The mistake is one of those which sometimes happen, but not the less annoying. The answer is correct as printed, except as to that:

Editor Blade:—In The Blade of December 12 you say Tasmania is the official name of New Zealand. Tasmania is an island off the southern coast of Australia, and has a governor. New Zealand is many hundred miles from Tasmania, and also has a governor. Tasmania's former name was Van Dieman's Land.

Miscellaneous.

J. C. W., Los Angeles, Cal.: Read Genesis iii.

H. J., Eggleston, Va.: There is no such passage.

J. C. B., Danbury, Conn.: Please consult an electrician.

L. A. M., Red Springs, Mo.: We have not a copy of that law.

E. W., Sullivan, O.: We know of nothing which tabulates the information for which you ask.

W. E. H., Corry, Pa.: The G. A. R. national encampment this year will be held in San Francisco.

J. B. E., West Milton, O.: Address a letter of inquiry to "State Commissioner of Common Schools, Columbus, O."

F. S., Mt. Vernon, O.: We can not answer. Write to some dealer in old stamps. Please note the Ruby stove.

F. C. F., Ypsilanti, Mich.: Turn to the Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of January 8, and see you will find the President's Cabinet.

F. H. G., Council Grove, Kan.: The total vote of Kansas on November 4 last was 287,168, of Minnesota 273,112, and of Nebraska 194,141.

D. Y., Plymouth, Ind.: National bank notes are, by law, redeemed by the banks in any legal tender money—which means gold, silver or greenbacks.

J. F. N., Arcadia, Ill.: In cities which have sub-station postoffices, the mail all goes through the main office, both that for delivery and that mailed.

W. K., Oregon, Wis.: We have no knowledge that congress has passed any law for the opening to settlement of any reservation in the Indian Territory.

J. E. B., Piney Creek, N. C.: You will have to purchase the state statutes containing such laws. The secretary of state of each state can tell you the cost.

R. F. G., Zion, Ill.: A permanent magnet is always of hard steel, that it may retain its magnetism. The core of an electro-magnet is of very soft iron.

J. P. J., Jamestown, N. Y.: Address "Superintendent of Free Delivery, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.," and ask the question. We do not know.

E., Pennsylvania: Never heard of them. This country is full of little religious sects generally composed of well-meaning but ignorant people. Let them alone.

E. F. F., Mt. Airy, N. C.: and Subscriber, Blanchard, Miss.: Please note the Rules. The editor is not allowed to state premiums on old coins, nor to give names and addresses of dealers.

R. D., Manington, W. Va.: We do not know. You can not expect us to know the laws of 45 states on such points. That is the reason the Rules above say we will answer no questions of law.

J. A. B., Central Point, Ore.: The fashion is now to wear the engagement ring on the same finger as the wedding ring—third finger of left hand. See "Marriage Customs," on sixth page of this issue.

J. C. T., Tesla, W. Va.: Some six months ago we printed a column on rural mail boxes, etc., but do not recall anything of the sort. Apply to "Superintendent Free Delivery, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C."

L. M. L., Toledo, O.: For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, 403,253 came in at New York, 39,679 at Baltimore, 34,466 at Boston, 17,175 at Philadelphia, 5,271 at San Francisco, and 53,891 at other ports. Total, 648,743 immigrants.

J. M. C., Bellevue, Mich.: The greenbacks did not go to par until the closing days of 1877. They were and are a legal tender, and, of course, bonds could be purchased with them. The bonds were not held at their gold value.

J. D. H., Holston Bridge, Va.: The law of course can not provide for such cases as yours. You should write a statement of the case, and ask to have your mail delivered in a certain way. Address "Superintendent of Free Delivery, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C."

Subscriber, Merrifield, Minn.: The inscription in your violin is this: "Antony Stradivarius of Cremona made me in the year 1715." If it be genuine, the instument is probably of some value; but the world is full of counterfeit Stradivarius violins. The only way to find out is to take or send it to some competent musician in some large city.

S. W., Roggersville, Pa.: The Grant monument is in Riverside park, New York city. If you will turn to the Weekly Blade of December 28, seventh page, you will find a picture of it, also the interior, showing the two coffins for Gen. and Mrs. Grant. And in the issue of January 1, second page, is another picture of it, showing the scene at Mrs. Grant's funeral.

E. B., Slate, Kan.: Your state officers are: Governor, W. E. Bailey; lieutenant governor, D. J. Hanna; secretary of state, J. R. Burrow; treasurer, T. T. Kelley; auditor, S. G. Wells; attorney general, C. C. Coleman; superintendent of education, T. L. Dayhoff; commissioner of agriculture, F. D. Coburn; adjutant general, M. Fox; superintendent of insurance, C. H. Lulling.

THE BEST BATTLESHIPS.

Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, chief naval constructor, has been making a study of the advantages and disadvantages of warships of extreme displacement, and he is not one of those who believe that the biggest vessels are the most valuable. He presents the following argument to prove that the best results are not always secured by bending all energies to attaining great speed and coal capacity.

"Take for comparison's sake battleships of the Alabama and Maine classes, considered together as being practically about 15,000 tons displacement, and the Connecticut class of 16,000 tons. The cost of the Maine and Alabama classes, complete, is about $6,000,000 each. The cost of the Connecticut class is about $7,500,000 each. The displacement has been increased 33 per cent in passing from the Maine and Alabama to the Connecticut. The cost of four Connecticuts would equal the cost of five Maines and Alabamas. The weight devoted to the battery and ammunition in the Maine and Alabama is 1,093 tons, and in the Connecticut 1,340 tons. Therefore, by increasing the displacement of the Maine and Alabama by 33 per cent there has been a corresponding increase in the weight of the armament carried. The weight of the discharge of one round from all the guns on the Maine and Alabama above 6-pounders, is 5,312 pounds, whereas the weight of the discharge of one round from all the guns above 6-pounders on the Connecticut is 7,856 pounds, or an increase of 47.9 per cent. Therefore, for an increase of one-third in size there has been a gain of nearly one-half in effective battery power. Thus, if the battery power of the Maine and Alabama be considered unitedly, that of the Connecticut will be one and one-half; and for $30,000,000 four Connecticuts can be built, with a battery power of six, and five Maines and Alabamas, with a battery power of five. In the case of the Maine and Alabama the weight devoted to armor protection amounted to 2,770 tons, and on the Connecticut to 3,992 tons, thus allowing an increase in protection of 44 per cent for an increase in size of 33 per cent. These illustrations of the enormous gain in offensive and defensive power of these vessels, corresponding to the increase in size, are well known parallels of the greater cargo efficiency of the larger vessels in the merchant service, which is due to the fact that the larger vessel requires a less proportion of hull and machinery weights than the smaller for the same results in strength and speed."—Brooklyn Eagle.

SUNDAY IN THE OLDEN TIME

The mother, in her best black gown and with her foot stove, if the weather was cold, the father, freshly shaved, in his high black stock and equally uncomfortable tall black hat and such of the sisters as were at home, filled the two broad seats of our wagon, with perhaps one of us younger ones between them. The weather to walk in good weather; then the vehicle moved out of the front gate, and joined the procession of carriages going in the same direction, impelled by the same pious duty. With the foot stove or hot bricks, a hamper of cold luncheons from the day before, for the religious exercises were an all-day affair, with forenoon afternoon services, and the Bible class and the Sunday school in the interval, which the minister took for rest between his sermons. It was not supposed that his hearers needed rest. There were sheds for the vehicles, and the man who was kind to his beasts usually put into his wagon with the family sandwiches a small bag of grain for his steed. The services began at 10:30, and were over at 2:30, unless the afternoon services were "lengthy," as it was apt to be; five hours of doctrine and edification on which heaven was supposed to smile; five hours of light and sunshine and recreation, stricken out of our lives on that socalled day of rest.—Atlantic Monthly.

GEN. LAWTON'S LAST KISS

Soldiers and all others who knew Gen. Lawton still grieve when they recall his leaving his Manila home, kissing wife and children and promising to return soon, that December morning in 1899, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. What a return it was. But a grateful nation noted the pathos and felt a sorrow not often experienced, at that homecoming. As a result gallant Gen. Lawton's other ones know want. The great general's death was pathetic. That sad return was pathetic. President McKinley's regret at not having given him earlier promotion was pathetic. Do you remember that a goodly number of old Colonels were made Brigadiers soon after Lawton's death?

Who can think of old Col. Pope, who went to Manila as chief surgeon on Gen. Chaffee's staff about a year ago, without sorrow? Ill health, after a brave battle with disease, he surrendered. Mrs. Pope started home with the body and died before reaching San Francisco. Their son was on the wharf when the transport dropped anchor. In answer to his request to be taken to his mother, the officer said: "I am grieved to tell you that Mrs. Pope died on the way over—both your mother and father are in coffins."

His Strong Recommendation.

The old gentleman showed his displeasure plainly.

"It seems to me," he said, "rather presumptuous for a youth in your position to ask for my daughter's hand. Can you advance any good reason why I should give my consent?"

"Yes, sir," replied the young man, promptly.

"What?"

"I am comparatively modest and economical in the matter of my personal expenditures, and I think you will find me less costly to maintain than any other son-in-law you could very well pick out."—Chicago Evening Post.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

A PREACHER'S STRENUOUS LIFE

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 18—"Paul at Thessalonica and Berea."—Acts xvii:1-12.

Everybody who read the dispatches concerning Miss Stone, the captured missionary, frequently ran across the word Salonica. This was the city nearest the scene of her captivity, and the one to which she repaired when released. Not all who know of the modern city, Salonica, are aware that it is identical with the New Testament city Thessalonica, about which we study in this Sunday school lesson, and from which two of the books of the New Testament, the Epistles to the Thessalonians, take their name. It was a more important city then than now, and the great missionary apostle spent considerable time in it while on his second tour. His habit was to go into the synagogues, where, like a Quaker meeting, anybody with a message could speak, and, reasoning from the Old Testament Scriptures, preach that Jesus was the long-expected Messiah. In Thessalonica, as elsewhere, many were convinced, but others, bigoted, were aroused to fury. They leagued themselves with the riff-raff of the city, and attacked the house where Paul sojourned. Not finding him, they hailed his host, Jason, before the magistrates on trumped-up charges. Paul was spirited away to the city of Berea, where he continued his usual method of procedure, finding the Berean to see whether his words were so. Thus many of them became Christians. But here also trouble was stirred up by Jews from Thessalonica. Indeed, every one of the lessons from the Book of the Acts during the present six months is a lesson in Christian strenuosity, telling of danger faced and overcome and of hardships endured. The most excitement-loving American could ask for no more thrilling experiences than befell Paul.

Turning the World Upside Down.

Mr. Moody was fond of the phrase from this lesson, "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also." He, like Paul, believed in a gospel that made itself felt, and that changed the old order. These striking words from the lips of the incensed Jews were a great tribute to the power of the message preached by Paul and his companions. The Good News they proclaimed was in truth revolutionary; it meant a new state of things entirely, a transformed city. It is right that religion should make a stir; it was designed to overturn and transform until it should get the world right side up. It is a reproach upon the churches of some of our great American cities that their force is scarcely felt at all in the community. They are not feared by evildoers, and they are not looked up to by the public as active agencies of philanthropy and education and spiritual power. As one editor expressed it, "The churches in this city don't count." That is a shame, and a sin. The most potent influence in every community, and the most important factor in all its affairs, should be the Christian churches.

The Bully's Argument.

The argument of the fist has always been popular. In boyhood the bully says, when unable to maintain his position in any other way, "Well, I can lick you, anyway." Which is a variable of all war; for force proves nothing concerning a point under discussion; it simply demonstrates which adversary is stronger physically, and that is entirely apart from the question. The Jews of Thessalonica, beaten in argument and moved by envy, undertook to mob Paul, if they couldn't convince him, they could at least punish him.

In that end, they hobnobbed with the rabble which is always delighted with a row of any sort. Time—1—the proud, fastidious Jews keeping company with the off-scourings of the city! Well, other motives than politics make strange bedfellows, and there are few lengths to which hatred will not go. We do not have to travel back to Paul's day to find instances of men's smothering their consciences and violating their manhood and duty for the sake of getting the better of an enemy. Pride and prejudice will lead a man to great lengths.

Persevering Paul.

Of his experience at Thessalonica Paul might have said, "None of these things move me." He went straight ahead in his appointed work, taking it up in another city, if driven from one. He was willing to do or suffer anything, if by any means Christ might be preached. The John Brown spirit, which freely offered life for the sake of the success of a cause, was in him. He was also willing to be martyred for the truth, but he was not willing to be turned aside from his course. Trouble could not sidetrack him; danger could not deter him. He had a conquering message, and he was going on to victory. Nothing could stand before the Good News he carried. Not many months since a celebrated Hindu undertook to establish a new religion, which should be a compound of Christianity and Buddhism. But a few weeks ago the papers reported that he had given up the attempt, because of the materialism and selfishness which he found in human nature. No man-made religion can overcome these; but Paul's gospel could and has been doing so for two thousand years.

"I Had a Friend."

Charles Kingsley's famous reply to the inquiry as to why he had succeeded was simply, "I had a friend." For the sake of knowing that one has a real friend, it is worth while to go through any trial. Trouble tests friendship, and Paul's Thessalonica friends bore the test well. Jason and others clung to him and looked out for him even at great cost to themselves. There is but one thing in the world better than having a friend, and that is being a friend. Acquaintances are as common as flowers which the first frost kills; friends are as rare and precious as gold. Said a man who recently passed through a hard and trying experience, "It all paid, for now I know the joy of having a friend to stand by my side when so many were standing up against me, or keeping out of sight altogether. The sense of bitterness at the failure to be true to some whom I trusted is lost altogether in the joy of knowing that I have some friends who can be counted on through thick and thin." If a person has friends who have stood the winnowing of adversity, he is rich beyond all the power of earth to make him poor.

"The Truth Is Mighty."

There is a danger in these material times that we shall let slip away from us the conviction of the omnipotence and ultimate victoriousness of truth. Truth is mightier than magistrates or mobs or armies or governments. Truth has the faculty of overturning all things until it reigns itself. It is like the seed dropped in the crevice of the rock, which finally splits the rock asunder. Every man, who, like Paul, is doing an enduring work in the world must learn to pin his faith to great principles, and to be patient under temporary defeats or backsets. Paul might drive from Thessalonica, but his word he had preached would abide to grow and conquer. Of course it takes courage to hold this lofty conviction, but Paul was not lacking in courage.

Men of Open Mind.

The highest development possible to the human intelligence, is willingness and the capacity to obey God's truth. This receptivity of mind is the supreme mark of manhood; and it is essentially Christian, it was Jesus who said, "If any man know the truth," and the attitude of his church has always been one of loyalty to an fresh truth, even though it should compel her to relinquish her dearest beliefs. The sacred narrative bears witness that the people of Berea, to whom Paul went after leaving Thessalonica, were of this noble type. They were honest with themselves and with the truth. When they heard the new tidings, they turned to the scriptures and searched them daily to learn whether these things were so. They did not make the matter without prejudice or fear; they would not accept the Gospel until convinced of its truth, and they were not the sort to reject it unheard.

There is something sublime about utter loyalty to truth. Several years ago there was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, pastor of a great church, who began to have doubts about the message he was preaching. He did not proclaim his skepticism to the world, and he was too honest to go on preaching what he did not wholly believe. So he quietly resigned his pulpit, refusing to make any statement to his people or to the press, and went apart to study the problems that vexed him. After a few years—for God never denies light to a seeking soul—he returned to his old church stronger in the faith than ever, and a better preacher than before. That was an honest man; that was a Christian of the Berean type.

At the Bottom of It All.

Running through this entire lesson, and underlying it all, is

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ... .Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 152,000

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

This morning The Blade received a postal card, undated, but postmarked Madison Square Station, New York, which contains the following information:

While Dewey is doing stunts at Venezuela, we will be getting up the Republic in Canada. Beresford, an English spy, just landed in New York—Newfoundland Naval Reserve has joined British navy—Fort Brady, Mich., burnt by A. P. A.
COL. ROSINSKY,
Second Regt. Hebrew Volunteers.

We could wish that the colonel had written more at length, or at least sent a second postal card explanatory of the first. There is a lack of statement as to time which renders the above obscure. From the telegraphic news service we find that Admiral Dewey is not doing stunts in Venezuela—and, by the way, it is difficult to see how he could do them "in Venezuela." True, he might mount the vessels of his fleet on wheels; yet Venezuela is a mountainous country, and navigation on wheels would be extremely difficult. Again, a telegram from the Soo informs us that Fort Brady is yet intact. Therefore the A. P. A.—which is possibly a tribe of Indians—has not yet gone upon the war path. Nor do our Canadian exchanges contain a word concerning any movement toward "getting up the Republic" over there.

eW are therefore forced to the conclusion that the postal card is apocalyptic in character, and refers to events yet to come, but which may eventuate in the near future. But is Colonel Rosinsky a sure-enough prophet, or was he suffering from too free indulgence at midnight lunch in unlimited goose-liver and pumpernickel? Perhaps he had a dream so vivid that it impressed itself upon him as a reality, and he at once proceeded to inform the world through its medium of The Blade. At any rate, we advise that our readers await developments before developing a panic that will impel them to take to the woods. The weather is a trifle chilly for camping out.

BITUMINOUS COAL.

The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, in its current issue, has a most valuable paper by F. E. Saward of New York, an authority on coal production. That gentleman regards the mining and handling of bituminous coal as the paramount industry of the United States. The figures of the 1902 production—250,000,000 tons—give an idea of its importance. Mr. Saward says:

The vast railroad systems of the country would not be possible were it not for the economic supply of coal, and they have piled up their fat fortunes from its transportation. There is no such property anywhere so reliable as a source of revenue as that of coal. The tonnage is bound to grow as the years go by and the very close alliance of all the producing and carrying companies, whether for the soft or hard variety, makes the opportunity for future profit greater than it has been in the past. The exploitation of the coal deposits is in the hands of important concerns, and about 25 concerns do fully 90,000,000 of soft coal output. Mining in the soft coal mines is now very largely by machines, and it is of the greatest importance to everyone that this is so; for, with the expanding demand which there has been, it would have been impossible to keep up the requirements with manual labor alone. Transportation is reduced to a minimum by the use of larger capacity cars; the facilities for handling the increased tonnage have been provided, and, with vessels engaged with the traffic on the lakes, of sometimes of 6,000 tons capacity, and on the ocean beyond that figure, there have been found means for meeting the needs of the country.

The United States is now the largest producer of coal in any country in the world, and its tonnage is 40 per cent of the total of the world's mineral fuel supply. We occupy the front place in many things at the present time, and coal is one particular item. There is no other country where fuel is had in such abundance, and usually at so moderate a cost to its user. It is mined in 28 states of the union, so that at no point is it distant from a market.

Of the total production of soft coal in the United States in 1902, one-fourth came from the South, the production from that section being ten times what it was in 1880. In view of the present apparent scarcity, it would seem that the yet undeveloped soft coal areas of the South offer a most profitable field for immediate exploitation. There is plenty of capital in the country available for profitable investment, and here is a field in which the returns would certainly be quick and the profits large.

LYNCHINGS ARE DECREASING.

During the year 1902 there were 86 lynchings in the United States, while for 1892 the number was 235. The past decade shows a constant decrease in these unlawful acts, and this decrease has been greatest in the Southern states. Of the 86 lynchings last year 87 took place in the states of the South and nine in the Northern states.

The New Orleans Times Democrat, which, by the way, has steadily, consistently and aggresively opposed the hanging of men without due process of law, in commenting on the improved record of the past year, declares that the increased respect for law is due far more to public sentiment than to the enactment of laws against the crime.

This is no doubt true and it speaks well for the better observance of law, especially throughout the South. There is no more senseless crime in the country today than that of taking life without due process of law. No excuse is valid for such an act. It is gratifying to know that public sentiment is growing stronger and stronger against it, and, as the Cleveland Plain Dealer truly says, this improved public sentiment is due in a large degree to the wisdom of the Times Democrat and a few other Southern papers.

Mr. Justice Holmes may be a good man, but his first opinion divided the supreme court of the United States. His father could not have done that, though he was an Autocrat.

VON HOLLEBEN'S RECALL.

The German ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, recently announced that he was taking leave of absence on account of his health. He left Washington hurriedly without the usual formal call on the secretary of state; and now it is stated that his health is not in question, but that he is recalled because the Kaiser is intensely dissatisfied with his diplomatic work. The principal cause is stated to be that "he failed to conciliate public opinion in the United States."

It is not the part of a diplomat accredited to another country to attempt to influence public sentiment in favor of his country. One who does so speedily becomes persona non grata, and his recall is requested. His duties are with the government, not with the people. What did the Kaiser expect? Dr. Von Holleben was not responsible for the deep popular resentment caused by Admiral von Diederich's amazing conduct while commanding the German squadron in Manila Bay, during the anxious summer of 1898. And while he might be able to do something to smooth this feeling over, had the Kaiser kept quiet, it was an impossible task in view of the many pin pricks given the United States concerning the Monroe doctrine, the intrigues to create ill-feeling between ourselves and England, the general behavior of Germany in the Venezuelan trouble, the slightly-disguised hostility of the official German press to this country, and the unfair discrimination by the Germans against American goods and American gusiness men.

The attempt to "jolly" us by asking Miss Roosevelt to name the Emperor's new yacht, and the tour of Prince Henry, were taken at heir true value. We Americans are a pretty good hand at a "jolly" ourselves. We gave the Prince a splendid time, but his visit diid not weaken our adhesion to the Monroe doctrine, nor abate our resentment at the offenses enumerated above. Sentiment and civility do not override patriotic feeeling and loyalty to the government in this country.

DEMOCRACY AND SOAP.

Mayor Hinkle, of Columbus, is a Democrat. As chief executive of the Capital City he has more than the usual share of troubles which fall to the lot of the head of a municipality. But Mr. Hinkle is a loyal party man and he is always on the lookout for some way to benefit Democracy, recognizing that it needs the most careful nursing; to sustain life.

Just now Mayor Hinkle is turning his attention to the building up of a campaign fund for use by the national Democratic party in 1904. The per cent of receipts from the sale of Mr. Bryan's books, which are turned over to the Democratic committee, is not buying many postage stamps, while the Democratic campaign cigar of 1900 failed to bring many dollars into the committee's treasury.

Mr. Hinkle has a new plan. This time it is soap. We have all heard of "soap," "grease," "glue," and other names in connection with campaigns and now soap is to be used to elect a Democratic president next year. Mr. Hinkle manufactures soap. He proposes to turn over to the Democratic committee one dollar and twenty cents on every gross of soap sold. Mr. Hinkle is confident he can in this way place a million dollars in the hands of the committee.

Some one has figured that if Mr. Hinkle's party is enriched by a million dollars in this way, Mr. Hinkle will have put into his own purse something like $8,700,000.

This shows what an unselfish Democratic patriot Mr. Hinkle is and we sincerely trust Democracy will recognize his party worth.

THE FATAL FRONT CAR.

The telegraph editors of newspapers, and the careful and thinking among their readers, are familiar with the fact that in head-on railway collisions it is always one car which is smashed into splinters and its unlucky occupants killed or wounded. That car is the front passenger coach.

Take a recent collision over in Canada. All those who were killed were in the fatal front coach, next the baggage car. When the crash came, it was pinched between two great weights—the engine and baggage-car in front, the day coach and Pullmans behind. The newspaper account, in speaking of two notable passengers on the train, remarks: "They were in the Pullman car, and of course were not injured." This immunity was due partly to the greater weight and strength of the Pullman, and partly to the fact that it was the last car on the train.

Many persons who travel a great deal have figured out the conditions in case of collision, and always avoid the front coach. They have noted, in accounts of accidents, that the front coach gets the worst of it, and they see for themselves that that car is often an old one, allotted to those who smoke, and to second-class passengers. The oldest and weakest car is placed where, in case of an accident of any kind, it will receive terrific blows from each end—from the front it gets the shock of the collision, and from the rear the pounding blows of the whole train behind. The weak front car is usually ground to splinters. The front coach should be a very strong one.

Even in case of a rear-end collision—and this accident is by no means as frequent as a head-on crash—a person in either of the two rear cars has a better chance. For the Pullman, being very heavy and strongly built, resists the shock better than a weaker car would, and is not so liable to be entirely smashed; while the impact drives it forward as a whole, and the rickety front car is liable to get the worst of it in this case as well.

AMERICAN-MADE GODS.

Another field is opening for American industrial enterprise. The Commercial Museum of Philadelphia has recently received letters from prominent importing firms in India and China, asking for the address of American manufacturers who will furnish idols and sacred images for the temples of those countries.

There are said to be already a number of American-made gods in those countries, and they are so satisfactory that the native desire more of them. We are not informed whether, as gods, they are more energetic in satisfying the requests of their devotees than those manufactured in effete Europe, but such an inference is possibly warranted.

ABOLISHING THE STATE LEVY

The annual message of Governor Odell, of New York, takes for its principal topic the proposed entire abolition of direct state taxes. This is a subject of much interest here in Ohio, where, through the tax legislation of last winter, we have remitted a portion of the state levy, and we have committed ourselves to a policy which will end in the entire state revenue being raised by indirect taxation, thus lifting the burden off realty and personal property.

Governor Odell estimates that the probable revenue in New York from indirect taxation for the next fiscal year will be $17,000,000, and that some $5,-500,000 must be provided by new indirect revenues, in order to carry out the proposed abolition of the direct state tax. To raise this sum he recommends a tax of not exceeding four mills on mortgages, two-thirds to go to the locality, and one-third to the state; the substitution of a state tax on the gross earnings of public-service corporations for the present franchise tax, no part of the tax on earnings to go to the locality, which would retain only its power to tax the tangible property of the corporation; a tax of 10 cents each on notarial certificates, and a tax of 10 cents on each $100 for the recording of trausfers of property, real or personal.

Governor Odell's estimate is that from the mortgage tax the state will raise $2,650,000, from the tax on corporation earnings $880,000, from the notarial-certificate tax $750,000, and from the tax on conveyances $1,200,000, in all $5,-480,000. He adds that if canal enlargement is authorized, the cost might be defrayed from a dividend tax on the capital stock of manufacturing corporations (heretofore exempt), together with a slight increase in the rates of existing indirect taxes.

Of course these propositions will be sharply debated in the New York legislature, and it is impossible to say how many of them will be enacted into law. The one which meets the most opposition is the mortgage tax, as the city members of the legislature last winter brought votes enough to defeat a similar proposition. At that session, too, there was a bill imposing a small recording tax, which was defeated by the country members, who strongly favored mortgage taxation. But whatever the New York legislature may do, the proposals are of interest here in Ohio, as suggesting possible methods of abolishing what remains of the direct state levy.

HOAR'S ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Senator Hoar has a high reputation as a constitutional lawyer, and the bill he has introduced for the control and regulation of trusts will therefore be examined carefully by those who are endeavoring to find a solution for the problems presented by these mighty industrial combinations.

Briefly speaking, Mr. Hoar's bill is based on the opinion that the trusts can be controlled under the power given to congress by the constitution to regulate commerce between the states and with foreign countries. The bill provides that no corporation shall be allowed to engage in such trade unless it obligates itself to make full reports as to its condition—its total stock issue, the price at which sold, the names of the holders, and other business details. All its officers and directors are required to sign an obligation to comply with the law and to accept its stipulations—one of which is that the stockholders shall become personally liable for the debts and obligations of the corporation in case of any violation.

The trusts are forbidden "to do any act for the purpose of driving out of business any other person engaged therein," or for such purpose to sell "any article or product at less than its fair market value, or at a less price than the corporation or association is accustomed to demand or receive therefor in any other place under like conditions." These are, of course, questions of fact which would have to be ascertained in a court of law; and it might be very difficult to prove the purpose of an act of a trust, or to decide upon the "fair market value" of an article.

Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, chairman of the House judiciary committee, to which this measure will be referred when it reaches the House, is strongly opposed to it on constitutional grounds. He says:

The principal constitutional objections to the bill are that it is a clear exercise of the police power of the government, never conferred upon congress, but expressly reserved to the states. It operates as a restraint upon commerce, something beyond the power of congress to do, as congress has only power to regulate commerce between the states and not restrict it. It interferes with the liberty of contract guaranteed to the citizen by both state and federal constitutions. It deprives the citizen of property without any compensation. It is an attempt to legislate in the interest of one class against another. It exempts a class of persons and corporations engaged in interestate commerce, which the supreme court of the United States says congress has no power to do, that is, to create exemptions.

Mr Jenkins believes that the only possible way is through the adoption of a constitutional amendment conferring upon congress the power to regulate commerce within each state as well as among them. The whole matter is one hedged about with difficulties and permeated by doubt; and it might not be a bad plan, after all, to adopt the Hoar bill. Cases under it would be promptly brought before the supreme court, and an authoritative interpretation thus be obtained as to how far congress can go under the present constitutional grant of power over commerce.

ENORMOUS WAGE INCREASE.

This general prosperity which has been so much talked about is by no means confined to the wealthy. The employe as well as the employer is sharing in the good times. It is estimated that of the 1,200,000 men employed by the railroads of the country, more than one-half will receive 10 per cent more wages in 1903 than they did in 1902. Nearly 1,000,000 men, employed in all kinds of labor, will receive higher wages in 1903 than they did last year and it is estimated that this increase will reach $50,000,-000 in a single year. Aside from this direct increase in wages, many institutions have adopted the profit-sharing plan, which will inure to the benefit of employes. All in all, the outlook is most promising for employers and employes.

Mr. Francis B. Loomis is named to succeed Dr. David Jayne Hill as assistant secretary of state. Mr. Loomis is Ohio born, and a widely known newspaper man as well. His many friends in this state, both in and out of the profession, most heartily congratulate him on his advancement.

The American hen is taking a long holiday vacation.

ENGLAND'S LIQUOR LAW.

On New Year's Day, a new liquor law went into operation in England and Wales. Why Scotland and Ireland were omitted from its provisions has not been stated in the cable dispatches. This statute has two provisions which are in advance of any American legislation on the subject, so far as our knowledge extends. These are, the punishment of habitual drunkards, and the placing of clubs and club-houses on the same footing as other saloons.

The first provision makes habitual drunkenness a crime, providing for the arrest and conviction of such persons. After a man has been convicted of being an habitual drunkard, if he attempts to obtain liquor anywhere within three years, he can be arrested and punished. Selling or giving intoxicants to an habitual drunkard within the prescribed three years is made a penal offense. To make this provision effective, the law requires that every habitual drunkard, upon conviction, shall be registered, described and photographed, and that his portrait and description shall be furnished to every public house and club.

The second provision is no less drastic. It disregards entirely the old legal maxim that "every Englishman's house is his castle," and requires that all clubs which furnish liquor to their members, must be registered, the same as all public houses are required to do, and the club houses will be as absolutely under the control of the magistrates as are other places where intoxicants are sold. A club is allowed to sell liquor only to its members; it can not sell it to be drank off its own premises. Moreover, clubs are subject to magisterial inspection, and where the magistrate thinks there is too much drinking, he may summarily suppress the club, as he may any other drinking place.

It is frankly stated that drunkenness is on the increase in England at an alarming rate, and that this law is intended to check it. If it be enforced without fear and favor, it will certainly have that effect. But it is expected that a bitter legal battle will be waged in the courts by the liquor interests, and there is a division of opinion as to whether the higher courts will hold it valid, as the provisions named above are not easily reconcilable with long-accepted maxims of English common law.

TAFT TO SUCCEED SHIRAS.

It is now definitely settled that when Associafe Justice Shiras retires next month from the supreme bench of the United States, Governor Taft, the present head of the Philippine commission, will be appointed to the vacancy. He will, however, retain his present position until the matter of the friars' lands in the Philippines has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. He is thoroughly conversant with every phase of that vexed question, and therefore the person best qualified to bring it to a successful conclusion.

The selection is a most excellent one, and places on the highest court of the nation a man in every way qualified for the high office. When Justice Gray died, Governor Taft was offered the place, but he felt that conditions in the Philippines were such that the best interests of the country demanded that he should remain at the head of the commission. The President has not forgotten this unselfish devotion to duty, and now that affairs in the islands are such that Taft may be spared, he has appointed him to succeed Shiras.

OHIO'S M'KINLEY MEMORIAL.

Last winter the Ohio general assembly appropriated $25,000 for a memorial to the late President McKinley, to be erected in the state house grounds, the money of the state to become available when the city of Columbus should contribute another $25,000 to the same object. The citizens of that city raised $18,000 and then the contributions ceased. This week the president of the board of trade took hold of the matter and in a short time the additional $7,000 was secured, thus releasing the state appropriation.

It is eminently fitting that a suitable memorial to President McKinley be erected at the capital of the state which he has so signally honored. Mr. McKinley was a national character before he spent the four years in Columbus as governor of the state and he stepped almost immediately from that position to the Presidency. A suitable memorial, placed in the capitol grounds, will attest the love and reverence which the people of Ohio have for the most universally beloved President of the republic.

TRADE BALANCES.

For eleven months ending November 31, the United States exports exceeded the imports by about 400 million dollars. For the same time, the imports of Great Britain exceeded her exports by 1,085 millions. The "balance of trade" was favorable to ourselves, but adverse to our British cousins.

This adverse balance of trade, which is a constant feature of British trade, has been made the basis of many free trade arguments in the United States, more remarkable for their ingenuity than their truth. The plain fact is that Great Britain is the international banker, exchange broker and money-lender for the world. The adverse trade balance of more than a billion dollars a year is more than offset by the interest and profits that come to the country from her investments all over the globe.

THE GOULDS IN TOLEDO.

Now that the Goulds have the Wabash, Wheeling and Ann Arbor roads and will soon have a belt line about Toledo, it is evident that these great interests propose spending tens of thousands of dollars here aside from the large sums they have already invested. There is little doubt that the railroad man who talked to The Blade yesterday was right when he said that the Goulds will have more money invested in this city than any other railway corporation.

Already this city has become a most important Gould center. A large plat of ground has been purchased just south of Maumee by the Goulds, and the knowing ones assert that there will be erected immense shops to furnish and repair the equipment for the three roads which center here. The report, well authenticated, is that these shops will employ from 2,-000 to 3,000 men, and that there will spring up one of the most flourishing of Toledo's suburbs. Certain it is that this new South Toledo will be a busy place.

And let 'em come. The more improvements the better. Great is Toledo now as a railway center, but it is only getting a good start and the next ten years will see it the most important point on the railway map of the country.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Coal Famine.

A special grand jury will be impanelled at Chicago to investigate the conspiracy alleged to exist among coal operators and dealers. In many other places, and especially at Washington and Detroit, the suffering among the poor people is intense. Conditions are worse than at any previous time, largely due to the general cold wave. In many cities the price of fuel is far beyond the means of the majority of the inhabitants.

Horseflesh Banquet.

As if the bicycle, the trolley car and the automobile were not enough to humiliate and discourage the faithful horse, now his alleged friend, the biped man, proposes to eat him. Six hundred incipient cannibals went through the performance of dining on horseflesh, variously served, in Berlin, Thursday night. There is not much prospect that this diet will become acceptable for several generations, but if it ever did become popular the humanitarian pretense of using only the flesh of aged and disabled steeds would soon be dropped, and tender colt steaks and roasts would soon appear in the market. There may be no reason but a sentimental one why horse flesh should not be as acceptable to meat consumers as the flesh of cattle or swine; but the sentimental reason is good enough for many people. Happily no one is obliged to eat horse meat so long as there are so many brands of breakfast food on the market.

Cuban Reciprocity.

As time goes on the prospect for ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty seems to improve. Accounts from Washington indicate that at the sessions of the senate committee on foreign relations little opposition to the trade concessions made in the treaty has developed. Up to within a very short while the chief antagonism to the provisions of the treaty came from the beet sugar interests. Now, however, it is certain that the representatives of these interests will not oppose the 20 per cent reduction made by the treaty. This fact is reported to have been communicated to the President by the head of the beet sugar organization in an interview had last week, and since then the American Beet Sugar resolution itself has passed a resolution declaring the withdrawal of its opposition to the ratification of the treaty. The association asks, however, that the treaty be amended so as to provide in express terms that during the five years covered by the treaty no sugar from Cuba shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than 20 per cent. The withdrawal of opposition from this source ought to smooth the way for the treaty very materially, though some other interests of consequence are to be heard from.

The Venezuelan Question.

It is possible after all that the Venezuelan question may be settled without an appeal to The Hague tribunal. President Castro's government has accepted all the terms of the allies as set forth in their replies to his last proposals. This decision has been reached with reluctance, the Venezuelans holding the conditions imposed by the allies to be unjust; still it has been reached, and an effort will now be made to conclude the incident through a joint commission at Washington. It is understood that the conditions imposed by the allies cover cash payments to them and guarantees for the discharge of the balance of the claims. Mr. Bowen, the American minister, is to act for Venezuela. In the event of a failure to reach a settlement in this way, the matter will, of course, have to go to The Hague. In the meantime, it is understood that the question of raisin existing blockade will not be consi ed in the negotiations looking to a settlement at Washington.

Russian Sugar.

By its decision in the Downs case last week, the supreme court of the United States has sustained an unbroken line of opinions, judicial and administrative. That decision reaches the conclusion arrived at by Secretary Gage, and subsequently confirmed by the board of general appraisers and the federal courts for the Maryland circuit. It was practically admitted that the Russian government paid a bounty equal to the value of the free sugar certificates, but it was insisted that the bounty was paid not upon exportation but upon production. The court takes the view, however, that every bounty upon exportation must to a certain extent operate as a bounty upon production, and that, conversely, a bounty upon production operates as a bounty upon exportation, at least incidentally, and where a preference is given to merchandise exported over that sold in the home market by the remission of an excise tax, the effect would be the same as if all such merchandise were taxed and a drawback paid to the manufacturer on as much as he exported. The action of the secretary of the treasury, therefore, seems to have been compelled by the terms of the law.

The Von Holleben Case.

It was recently reported that Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador at Washington, was about to take a leave of absence on account of the unsatisfactory condition of his health. It is now stated that this report was merely a disguise for the fact that the German government is dissatisfied with the manner in which Dr. Von Holleben has performed his duties, and has recalled him.

It is stated that the principal cause of complaint against Dr. Von Holleben is "his failure to conciliate public feeling in the United States." If the German government has removed Dr. Von Holleben for that cause, the German government has been guilty of grave injustice.

In the first place it is not, in this country, at least, considered that it is part of the duty of a foreign minister to any country to address himself to the people of that country except through the government to which he is accredited. A foreign min ster to the United States who, like the late Chinese minister, goes about "conciliating the people" and endeavoring to create a public sentiment in favor of his country, without regard to the policy of the administration at Washington, is apt to occasion a good deal of unfavorable comment and to do his country more harm than good.

Moreover, it is in the German monarch and in the German people and not in Dr. Von Holleben that the responsibility for whatever of feeling against Germany may exist in the United States directly rests. Dr. Von Holleben had nothing to do with Admiral Von Diederich's performances at Manila bay, nor with the numerous instances of unfair discrimination by the German authorities and people against American goods and American business men, nor with the Emperor William's numerous tentative stabs at the Monroe doctrine, nor with the intrigues by which he has sought to break up the Anglo-American entente, nor with Germany's general behavior in the Venezuelan imbroglio.

These things and nothing that Dr. Von Holleben has done or left undone are the real cause of the rather "edgewise" feeling towards Germany now general throughout the United States.

China's Indemnity.

Some time ago it was made clear to the powers that China would be unable to pay the indemnity for the Boxer outrages in gold. Indeed, the Chinese government last year requested the United States government to use its goods offices to have the question of the medium in which the indemnity should be paid referred to arbitration. The expected has since happened, and China has notified the ministers of the powers that it will be unable to pay the indemnity in gold. The ministers have within the week drawn up a note warning China that failure to fulfill the obligations of the protocol will entail grave consequences. As might have been expected from the course of the United States government in the past, its minister at Pekin declined to sign the joint note. It is understood that the State Department remains firm in its attitude as to the propriety of having the question submitted to arbitration whether payment should be made in accordance with the gold value of the silver tael at the time the treaty was signed or at its present depreciated value.

AN ASSURANCE OF A GOOD YEAR.

Chicago Tribune.

The statistician of the department of agriculture makes the following report as to the production and farm value of the principal farm crops of the United States for 1902:

	Production. bu.	Farm value. Dec. 1, 1902.
Corn	2,233,648,312	$1,017,017,949
Winter wheat	411,788,666	206,727,476
Spring wheat	268,274,342	155,496,642
Oats	987,842,712	305,554,853
Barley	134,964,023	61,898,634
Rye	33,630,592	17,080,793
Buckwheat	14,529,770	8,654,704
Potatoes	284,632,787	134,111,436
Hay, tons	59,857,576	542,036,364
Tobacco, lbs.	821,525,983	40,472,606
Flaxseed	29,284,880	30,814,063
Total value		$2,617,895,416

The large and valuable crops of 1902 are the best assurance that 1903 will be one of the fat years in American industry. There need be no fear of immediate disaster, or depression when the national granaries are full to overflowing. The crops are not so large as to force down prices. The supply exceeds the American demand, but foreign markets will absorb all that Americans do not consume. The shipments of corn which were suspended because of the short crop of 1901 will be resumed. Europeans have learned some of the uses of maize and will be glad to take at reasonable prices whatever Americans have to spare.

The ups and downs of stocks in Wall street may be viewed with unconcern. The industrial condition of the country for this year is not settled there. Neither is it determined by the success or failure of promoters in carrying out plans for the combination of railroads or of industries. The good crops of 1902 will supply the farmers with funds and they will keep the manufacturers busy supplying their wants. Most of the large manufacturers have orders on hand which it will take them a good part of the year to fill. After the advance orders have been disposed of others will come. The prophet of disaster should be silent for a few months at least.

The survey of the entire financial world, printed in the New York Evening Post of last Wednesday, shows that "in spite of all the doubts and hesitations which the recent exploiting of American industry has provoked, the bright spot in the prospect is industrial America." The clouds of industrial depression have settled over Germany. The London and Paris markets are only hoping for the light. On the eastern seaboard of the United States there is some uncertainty as yet, but in "the new west where the present movement of prosperity began" there is "hope, enterprise, and buoyant confidence in the future."

How Cats Travel.

"I am frightened and nervous.

"I have no idea where I am going.

"I think that is pretty tough on a little cat, don't you?

"If you had been taken from a good home, sent among strangers, were obliged to hear this awful clatter and did not know what caused it and you were only homesick cat, don't you think you would be afraid?

"I know we never had an introduction, but let us forget that and be friends just the same.

"Pooh! give me milk or anything to eat. I am better off without it. That was all properly attended to before I left home.

"Give me a kind word now and then; it will make us both feel better.

"If you will take to me a little and get me over this fright you will see that I am a very nice little cat.

"YOUR FRIEND, THE CAT."

These requests were on a placard tacked to a box in which was shipped from Pa., to N. Y., and it is thought the instructions were followed, since these special beauties arrived in good condition.—Chicago Daily News.

Sarcasm.

"I believe," said the man who had recently moved into the neighborhood, "that you advertise your establishment as a real live grocery?"

"You have said it," replied the grocer, with a large, open-faced smile.

"Well," rejoined the new customer, "be that as it may, I wish to state that the cheese I purchased here yesterday was about the liveliest thing I ever encountered."—Chicago News.

MME. HUMBERT DECLARES HER MILLIONS ARE NOT A MYTH

THE HUMBERTS.

Paris, Jan. 9.—Therese Humbert has been interrogated for the first time since her arrest. The examination was conducted by M. Leydu, judge of instruction. Lawyer Robert was present in behalf of the accused. Mme. Humbert was well prepared to go through with the ordeal, as she had worked half through the night arranging answers to such questions as she thought would be put to her. She replied with arrogance and with complete self-possession; she categorically refused, however, to answer the single question regarding the Crawfords or their millions, saying that she reserved her replies in this connection for her trial, when she would tell absolutely everything.

Mme Humbert said she took the entire responsibility of the whole affair upon her own shoulders and that her family had nothing to do with it.

The proceedings before Judge Leydu were private.

A report of the examination current earlier in the day is to the effect that Mme. Humbert declared the whole story of the Crawfords and their millions to be true, that the Crawfords really existed, and that in good time they would appear and confound her enemies.

ROOSEVELT SPENDS HIS MONEY FREELY.

Kansas City Star.

President Roosevelt is doing more private entertaining than any of his predecessors. Somebody dines as the guest of the President every day. The officials dinners are of unusual elegance and taste, as becomes the occupant of the White House. There has been no indication of extravagance or ostentation in any of the functions. The most and least that can be said is that the President is splendidly maintaining in a social way the dignity of his office. To do this he will leave the office poorer than when he entered it.

Everybody in Washington thoroughly appreciates the fact that the salary of $50,000 a year and the $15,000 allowance for contingent expenses do not meet the necessary expenses of the White House, the stables and the executive office. The people of means who live at about the same social pace as the President and his family are compelled to live by reason of the demands which custom as well as propriety make, never fail to comment on the financial burden which election to the Presidency imposes.

Contrary to the popular impression, President Hayes spent more money than anyone who ever occupied the White House. President Hayes served no refreshments at all his receptions. The cost of feeding the multitude which forces it way into the four formal receptions each year and the innumerable card receptions is an item which any hotel management can appreciate, for no family in private life has had to experience it. President Hayes served no wines, because Mrs. Hayes planted herself firmly on the temperance question. No accurate statistics have been kept, but it is not an exaggeration to place the total number of persons who attend the four receptions of the diplomatic corps, the army and navy, congress and the public, at 15,000. President Hayes "fed" these thousands. No other word so properly describes the exhibition given as to call it a "feed." But President Hayes was rich, and he could lose every year as much money as he drew from the national treasury without embarrassment.

Roosevelt is neither rich nor poor. In New York they call him poor. His personal income is probably less than $25,-000 a year. Miss Alice Roosevelt has a larger private income than her father. Half of the fortune of the first Mrs. Roosevelt was left to her daughter. Roosevelt has never touched the other half. Out of his salary of $50,000 and his small personal income the President must do more entertaining than any other individual in the United States. All the entertaining in which the President and Mrs. Roosevelt participate is done at the White House. There is no way of repaying White House obligations. From the beginning of a presidential term until its close, the President of the United States is host. From his salary the vast retinue of White House servants must be paid. Congress appropriates $15,000 a year for the contingent expenses of the executive. This includes the stationery, record books, books for the library and the White House stables. Not a cent of it is left to help defray other expenses. The government does not pay the White House steward. He is given a salary of $1,800 a year.

It is not too broad an assertion to say that it will cost President Roosevelt twice as much money to occupy the White House three years as it did President McKinley during his full and part term. President McKinley came to the White House confronted by a large personal debt. He paid every dollar that he owed and at his death had a few thousand dollars for Mrs. McKinley. But it was necessary for McKinley to practice close economy. Even the moderate entertaining he had planned was prevented by a series of personal misfortunes in his immediate family and since the war America has not had such a quiet social administration as that of McKinley, which President Roosevelt has followed with the liveliest.

The total appropriations for all purposes in the executive department aggregate $120,040. The President's salary is $50,000, and the contingent expenses of the executive office are $15,-000. In the executive office the government has made provison for the various secretaries and clerks just as in any other business department of the government. The secretary to the President receives $5,000 a year, two assistant secretaries $3,000 each; executive clerks and disbursing officer $2,000; two clerks at $2,000 each; six clerks of class four, one clerk of class four, who shall be a telegraph operator; usher to the President, at $1,800; chief doorkeeper at $1,800; four doorkeepers at $1,200; four messengers at $1,200; three messengers at $900; watchman at $900; one fireman at $720; in all, $45,040.

His Idea of the Matter.

"Do you think you ought to demand so much money for campaign purposes?" said the men who resents modern election methods.

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum thoughtfully, "if were rich enough to put up a campaign fund all by myself I don't know that I would be in politics at all."—Washington Evening Star.

Too Busy.

"You seem to have lost interest in the mothers' meetings," suggested the woman who aimed to make the world better.

"Oh, no," replied the young matron who had been a regular attendance for some time. "I haven't lost interest in them, but I'm a real and not merely a theoretical mother now, and I haven't time to go."—Chicago Evening Post.

Current Events.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, in address to Social Economics club, of Chicago, declared girl who reaches age of 25 and cannot bake pies or make shirt waists is not a true woman.

Illinois convict labor bill, drafted by Representative Drew, Joliet, prohibits use of machinery in prison shops and provides for purchase of stone crushing machinery for road building.

Investigation of alleged extortion by District of Columbia coal dealers ordered by Senate. Twelve dealers cited to appear, and light on situation in Chicago and elsewhere probably will result.

Public library in Washington, for which Andrew Carnegie gave $350,000, dedicated with addresses by donor and President Roosevelt; former said he had given 730 library buildings and that most of 830 other applications would be granted.

Seven persons killed and six hurt in Pennsylvania railroad collision between passenger and freight trains near Duquesne; rear brakeman blamed.

Gen. A. R. Chaffee in New York interview denied his Philippine orders could be construed to authorize water cure; order cited by Maj. Glenn declared unknown to latter when natives were killed.

The Rev. Thomas A. Slicer, New York, declared in address that marriage when moral reason is ignored threatens the sanctity of home; "ungodly" union worse than divorce.

Stuyvesant Fish, president of Illinois Central railroad, declared freight rates in force were made during hard times from 1898 to 1897, and increases must be made to provide transportation demanded by public without advance notice.

Illinois State Dairymen's convention, Urbana, told by Prof. C. G. Hopkins of his experiments in breeding corn, by which oil was increased 50 per cent and protein and starch nearly as much; Joseph Newman, Elgin, elected president.

John Mitchell and Judge Gray, president of coal strike arbitrators, cashed at Philadelphia because latter declared miners' union should "come up out of the mire" around its base.

New York $50,000,000 bank pool, organized during recent stringency, dissolved because danger of panic has passed; no money loaned by it.

No opposition to A. J. Hopkins for United States senator from Illinois and he will probably be elected Jan. 20.

Fire on steamer Priscilla, New York to Boston, creates panic among passengers, including 250 Wellesley girls.

Interstate commerce commission requires railroads to provide additional statistical data in their annual reports showing tonnage of principal commodities and rate per mile.

H. B. Estelle identified by John E. Mooney, Burlington engineer, as robber who held up express train near Marcus, Ill., Aug. 6; photograph of George Gordon, robber who was killed, led to Estelle's arrest.

Beet sugar senators formally withdraw their opposition to Cuban reciprocity treaty; Wisconsin and California interests oppose action and threaten withdrawal from American association; ratification of treaty likely.

Former Governor William J. Stone is named for United States senator by Missouri Democrats and W. B. Heyburn is chosen by Idaho Republicans.

Governor Bliss, of Michigan, urges legislature to make use of veto power, declaring many objectionable laws to be due to legislative courtesy.

Railway traffic managers speak of the changes in freight rates, and assert that rates are being placed merely on a normal basis; that is, advanced to figures that prevailed some time ago.

"Fighting Bob" Evans and Rear Admiral Kenney involved in controversy; refusal by latter of former's requisition for uniform cloth caused charges of disrespect to be filed by Evans; Kenney retaliated with accusation that department regulation was violated.

Illinois Federation of Women's clubs interested in Mansfield (O.) plan to deliver meals at houses already cooked; local clubs urged to aid financially in sending delegates to Springfield to work for new laws.

Plant of McClary Manufacturing company at London, Ont., damaged $300,000 by fire; employes panic-stricken and escape with difficulty.

Reed Smoot, Morman apostle, will continue his campaign for Utah senatorship in spite of reported warning from President Roosevelt.

Charges of discrimination on live stock freight rates between Kearney, Neb., and Chicago filed with interstate commerce commission against Burlington railroad; Pennsylvania railroad to operate Lake Michigan car ferries.

Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, minority leader in the House, may retire from political life and devote his attention to Masonry, of which he is a prominent leader.

Cane growers of Louisiana threaten to join with beet sugar men in opposing the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

Cabinet decides not to accept the resignation of Mrs. Minnie Cox, former postmistress at Indianola, on the ground that it would establish a bad precedent.

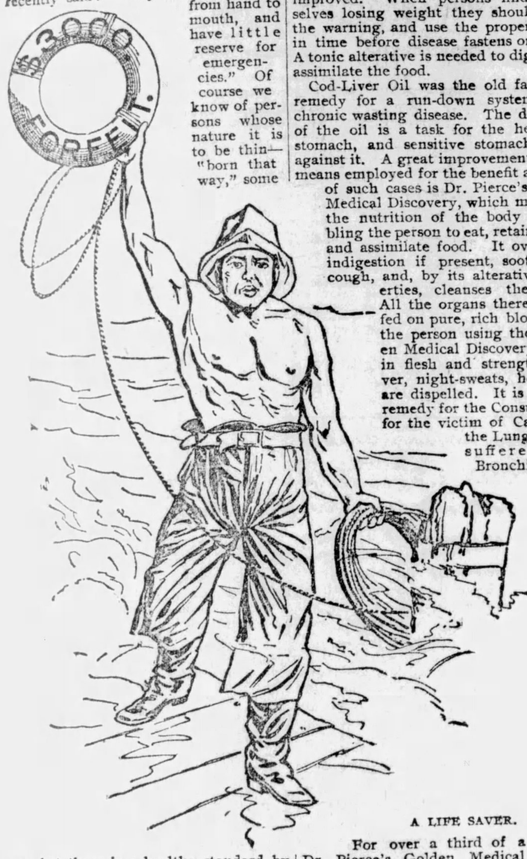
House judiciary committee will report favorably Representative Littlefield's bill to expedite suits against trusts.

New York coal dealers advanced prices to $4.15; Independent operators fixed minimum rate for their output at $10 wholesale; cold weather growing more severe and coal famine more serious everywhere

LIVING FROM HAND TO MOUTH.

It Means Starvation for Some.

An eminent physician of this city recently said: "Very thin people live from hand to mouth, and have little reserve for emergencies." Of course we know of persons whose nature it is to be thin—"born that way," some say, but there is a healthy standard by which a person who *knows himself* can gauge his good health or poor health. If for any reason he or she is below his or her normal weight, then it is wise to look out for trouble. In case the germs of grippe, typhoid, or consumption gain an entrance to the body they find a fertile field and develop immediately. We can only compare this sudden taking on of disease germs by the thin body, to the fertile field which lays fallow until an unfortunate wind carries the seeds of some wild and worthless plant there and they quickly root and flourish. Almost any grave change in health is at once betrayed by the loss of flesh, which shows most often in the face. This condition almost always co-exists with impoverished blood. A gain of flesh up to a certain point means a rise in other essentials of health; the red corpuscles of the blood are increased, and the color improved. When persons find themselves losing weight they should heed the warning, and use the proper means in time before disease fastens on them. A tonic alterative is needed to digest and assimilate the food.



A LIFE SAVER.

Cod-Liver Oil was the old fashioned remedy for a run-down system, or a chronic wasting disease. The digestion of the oil is a task for the healthiest stomach, and sensitive stomachs rebel against it. A great improvement in the means employed for the benefit and cure of such cases is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which maintains the nutrition of the body by enabling the person to eat, retain, digest and assimilate food. It overcomes indigestion if present, soothes the cough, and, by its alterative properties, cleanses the blood. All the organs therefore are fed on pure, rich blood; and the person using the "Golden Medical Discovery" gains in flesh and strength. Fever, night-sweats, headache, are dispelled. It is just the remedy for the Consumptive, for the victim of Catarrh of the Lungs, or the sufferer from Bronchitis.

For over a third of a century Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been in common use in this country, been taken by thousands of people and has cured thousands as our file of testimonials will prove—yet no one ever heard of its harming a single person. That is because it is made of purely vegetable ingredients—is scientifically prepared in the Medical Laboratory of the World's Dispensary, at Buffalo, N. Y., under the supervision of Dr. R. V. Pierce.

$3,000 FORFEIT will be cheerfully paid in lawful money of the United States, by the undersigned, proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, if they cannot show the original letters and signatures of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing attesting the superior curative properties of their several medicines, and thus proving the genuineness and reliability of all the multitude of testimonials volunteered by grateful people, in their behalf.

Mr. Roy A. Reed, of Casper, Wyoming, writes: "For eight years I had catarrh of the throat in the very worst form; could hardly speak above a whisper for two years. Tried nearly a dozen patent medicines without relief. I was so discouraged that I just about decided catarrh could not be cured with any medicine. My father, however, advised me to try Dr. Pierce's medicines before giving up. I followed his advice and commenced using the medicine on the twentieth of December. I was surprised to note the result of the first month's treatment. After using six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, I was perfectly cured. It has been months since I took the last medicine, and I have not had the least return of my trouble. I have felt beetter during the past two months than for seven winters previous to this time."

Mrs. Lydia James, of Ogdensburg, Wis., writes: "In regard to your medicine will say that the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is a God-send to suffering women. I was sick in bed with liver complaint and kidney disease and fever when I began to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In ten days' time I was so I could begin to get around the house, and gained right along. After that, took about five bottles of it and am sure I would have been in my grave by this time had it not been for this remedy. I would advise all suffering women to use Dr. Pierce's medicines."

Mrs. Robt. Lambden, of Havana, N. Dak., Box 94, writes: "No one can tell how much I suffered with my leg. It was so bad for a year I could hardly walk around to do my work, and at times couldn't even bear the weight of a sheet over me at night, but your medicines cured me. My leg is quite well again. After I had taken two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, I began to feel very different and kept getting better. Took nine bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' also used Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve, and now my leg is as well as it ever was. Am willing every one should know what good your medicines have done, and would advise any one suffering as I did to try the same treatment. I think and feel sure it will help them."

THE REASON.—There is no medicine equal to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for purifying the blood. It carries off the poisons which contaminate the life fluid. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands and gives the body an increased supply of pure, body-building blood. It builds up the body with sound, healthy flesh instead of flabby fat, promotes the appetite, feeds the nerves, and so gives to weak, nervous people vitality and vigor.

There is no alcohol contained in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

World's Dispensary Med. Ass'n, Prop's,

663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEW GERMAN MINISTER

Baron Von Sternberg to Succeed Von Holleben.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—Baron Sheck Von Sternburg, the German consul-general at Calcutta, has been appointed charge d'affaires at Washington, during the absence of the ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, on sick leave, Chancellor Von Buelow regarding the business at Washington so important at present as to require a special substitute for the ambassador. The inference naturally follows that Baron Sheck Von Sternburg will succeed Dr. Von Holleben as ambassador should the latter's health prevent his returning.

This inference is confirmed by the fact that Chancellor Von Buelow, months ago, was understood to have the baron in view as Dr. Von Holleben's ultimate successor. Besides President Roosevelt, it was reported here two months ago, had expressed approval of Baron Sheck Von Sternburg, should the emperor desire to send him to Washington.

Dr. Von Holleben has informed the foreign office that he will sail from New York on Saturday. His health was so bad during his recent leave of absence that his audience with the emperor was postponed for six weeks, as Dr. Von Holleben was feeling too ill to see his majesty. It is understood that the ambassador's present leave of absence is unlimited and that it will certainly exceed six months. Dr. Von Holleben has heretofore found Carlsbad the most favorable place for regaining his strength and he will probably go there upon his arrival in Germany.

Baron Herman Sheck Von Sternburg was formerly secretary of the German embassy at Washington. He was one of the German commissioners at the Samoan conference, and was conspicuous in the negotiations following the outbreak in China, when he was recalled from Washington to Berlin for a conference with the authorities there. The baron's appointment as consul-general at Calcutta was a recognition of his services. On December 5, 1900, Baron Von Sternburg was married in London to Miss Langham, the daughter of a wealthy mine owner of Idaho, and a niece of Arthur Langham, of Louisville, Ky., where she spent most of her girlhood.

CATTLE RAISERS.

Thousands of Delegates Gather in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 13.—The National Live Stock association, which was formed at a convention held in Denver in 1896, is celebrating the completion of its sixth year with a convention containing nearly 2,000 delegates, besides a large number of other visitors. Every state and territory of the Union is represented, but the largest delegations naturally come from those localities where the stock raising industry flourishes most. Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, the Dakotas, Texas, Kansas, Arizona, Wyoming, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska are much in evidence.

The convention opened shortly after 10 o'clock this morning in the Century theatre. After an opening prayer, addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor Dockery and Mayor Reed, followed by responses on behalf of the visitors.

President John W. Springer, of Denver, in his annual address, summarized the aims of the association and reviewed the half decade of successful work it has accomplished in the interests of the live stock raisers. At the same time he emphasized the necessity of continued vigilance on the part of the stockmen in order to protect themselves against the forces at work to undermine their independence and destroy the profits of their industry.

Secretary Charles F. Martin presented an interesting report showing the gratifying growth of the association, which now embraces several hundred local organizations of stockmen with a combined capital representing $300,000,000.

The sessions of the convention will continue until Friday. Among the most important subjects which will be discussed are the adoption of some plan to oppose the contemplated merging of the packing plants of the country, opposition to the removal of the tariff on wool, hides, meats and live stock, to urge congress to immediately pass the Gresvenor anti-shoddy bill, the amendment to the census act, so as to provide for the classified census of live stock, to amend the interstate commerce act by extending the time limit for unloading live stock in transit from twenty-eight to forty hours, the practicability of co-operation in marketing live stock, and to discuss what can be done to improve the present laws governing forest reserves and the public domain.

Portland, Oregon, seems today to be in the lead as a candidate for the next convention. Mention is also made of New Orleans and Sioux City, but the delegation from the Oregon city is working with might and main and its chances for securing the prize appear to be excellent.

BRITISH FORCED SULTAN TO ACT

Constantinople, Jan. 13.—The British embassy here has secured the issue of an imperial irade granting the Khedivial Navigation Company of Alexandria, Egypt, the same privileges for its ships, to go hence through the Dardanelles without stopping, as enjoyed by other companies. The embassy had been agitating the question for years, with no result, until it recently ordered the Khedivial steamer El-Kahira to pass through the straits without stopping. This was accomplished without incident. When the porte was notified of the embassy's action an irade was issued, just before the steamer's departure, granting the company the privilege required.

RAILROAD GIVES COAL THE RIGHT OF WAY

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 13.—N. J. Finney, superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, has issued an order, effective at once, that, until further notice, commercial coal is to be moved in preference to everything else, except live stock and perishable freight. The fuel situation is becoming alarming. The supply of coal is practically exhausted. Wood is selling at $6 a cord, and is scarce. The coldest weather of the year is being experienced here.

MORE GERMAN TROUBLE.

Montevideo, Uruguary, Jan. 9.—The Italian bark Maria Madre has been seized by the civil authorities here at the suit of a German firm. Her captain refused to recognize the right of seizure and demanded the immediate release of the vessel. This, it is said, will be granted after the inventory of the vessel has been taken. It is not anticipated that the incident will lead to serious complications. The government officials and the Italian legation have reached an agreement permitting the captain and crew of the Maria Madre to remain on board during the embargo.

Free! A $2.50 Treatment.

A Bona-fide Offer by a Wealthy and Successful Physician to Prove the Efficacy of His New Treatments.

During the last few years, very great improvement has been made in treating disease. Cases formerly considered incurable, now yield readily to new remedies. The wealthy specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D. LL. B., founder of the Grand Dispensary and Sanitarium, of Chicago and Elkhart, will give away $10,000 worth of his new Individual Treatments.

This liberal offer is for the purpose of demonstrating their unusual curative powers. They are the result of twenty-five years of careful study, extensive research and remarkable success in treating diseases of the heart, stomach, liver, kidneys and nerves which complicate each case.

They are prepared expressly for each patient, as the result is much more certain. Each free treatment consists of a curative elixir, tonic tabloids, eliminating pills and usually a compound hyoscyamic plaster, together with a diagnostic chart and valuable personal advice. Extensive statistics clearly demonstrate that Dr. Miles' Treatments are at least three times as successful as those usually employed.

Few physicians have such confidence in their remedies and there is no reason why every afflicted person should not avail himself of this liberal offer. Thousands die unnecessarily each year because physicians do not understand such diseases.

A thousand testimonials from Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers, etc., sent free on request. These include many who were cured after from five to twenty physicians failed.

Send at once to Dr. Miles, Grand Dispensary, 209 to 219 State St., Chicago, Ill., for $2.50 free treatment before it is too late.

NON-UNION MINERS

Have Their Day Before the Strike Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—The first witness called by counsel for the non-union miners before the coal strike commission today was Mrs. Lilly Stevenson, of Schuylkill county, whose husband worked during the strike in the Silver Brook colliery of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company. She was an eye-witness to an assault made upon her husband by strikers. She said that after her husband had been knocked down twice she picked up a stone and threw it at the men committing the assault. She was then seized and held while the beating continued. Her husband was internally injured.

Mrs. Robert Robinson, of Tower City, told of an attack being made on her home because her husband worked during the strike. She was particularly bitter against her brother-in-law, James Lewis, who she said led the mob.

Harry Curnow, of Hazelton, an extra engineer, said he struck, but as the union gave him no relief he returned to work on August 23. On August 25, while on his way to work, he said he was attacked by a crowd of unknown men and beaten unconscious.

Michael Weldon, of Mahanoy City, a fire boss employed by the Reading company, said strikers refused to allow him to go to work and that his house was damaged by dynamite.

Thomas Feely, another Reading company fire boss, said he was dragged from a street car and severely beaten while on his way to work.

Anthony Ferguson, outside foreman at the North Mahanoy colliery, said he was beaten while on his way to work. On cross-examination, he said he had never cheated the men under him.

Ferguson said he recognized two of his assailants and that they were arrested and convicted.

Commissioner Parker asked if the two men had been expelled by the Miners' union, and Terrence Ginley, a member of the executive board of the United Mineworkers, was called and asked if the men had been expelled. He replied that he did not know. He explained that the union had done all in its power to prevent lawlessness.

Chairman Gray asked what had been done to raise the organization out of the mire and darkness that testimony had tended to show.

President Mitchell took exception to Judge Gray's remarks and said the coal companies were bringing witnesses here to testify against strikers and indirectly against the Miners' union. No crime had been fastened on the union, Mitchell said, and he did not want the impression to go out that it was digging in the mire.

Judge Gray said the testimony before the commission certainly involved the union and he would like to see the union disentangle itself. Judge Gray mentioned the Shenandoah riot and said that he had not heard a word of evidence that one union man in the crowd of a thousand men and boys present, when Biddell was killed, cried: "Shame on you."

Continuing Ginley said that many men would not testify before the commission for fear of being discharged, and cited the case of a man named Clark, employed at the East colliery, near Scranton, who was refused work after he had testified.

The commissioners made a note of this case and said they would look into it.

Ginley, in answer to a question by Commissioner Wright, said many of the coal and iron policemen had bad characters, several having served time in jail.

Counsel for the non-union men then called President Mitchell to the stand and asked him what action the union took again the three men who killed a man named Sweeney, near Nanticoke. Mitchell said the men were not members of the union at the time.

D. H. Lauterman and Thomas Harley, of Shenandoah, told of being attacked by a mob. Lauterman was riddled with buckshot and permanently injured.

After several other witnesses had testified to acts of violence, alleged to have been committed by the strikers, counsel for the miners interrupted the proceedings by saying that President George F. Baer, of the Reading company, and John Markle, had told President Roosevelt that 21 murders had been committed in the coal regions during the strike, and he wanted the operators to have an opportunity to prove their assertion.

Mr. Mitchell said: "We request them to prove it."

Chairman Gray replied: "We will also request them to do so. We want to hear all the cases where murder was involved."

A recess was then taken.

MUST PAY ON GOLD BASIS.

Pekin, Jan. 7.—At a meeting today all the foreign ministers, except United States Minister Conger, signed the joint note, informing the Chinese government that a failure to fulfill its obligations in refusing to pay the war indemnity on a gold basis, as provided for by the peace protocol, would entail grave consequences.

Sultan Buying Mausers.

Paris, Jan. 8.—The Temps correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that representatives of the Mausers have signed a contract providing for the delivery to the Ottoman army of 200,000 rifles.

KABYLE TRIBES

Have Joined Army of Pretender in Morocco.

Madrid, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Melilla, Morocco, today announces that all the Kabyle tribes of the Taza region have joined the pretender. The sultan's troops, it is added, are absolutely undisciplined and are selling their arms and ammunition to the pretender, who pays high prices for them.

Another dispatch says that all the Europeans of Fez have now left that place and that the foreign consuls there will follow immediately.

A dispatch from Tangier says a Moorish courier, who left Fez January 7, brings news of a battle between the sultan's troops and the rebels, in which the former were defeated. The sultan has made known his intention, according to the correspondent, of abandoning Fez and taking refuge at Rabat, where he will establish his capital. A letter received from Fez says the foreign consuls there have left for Rabat or Casa Blanca. The ministers of the foreign powers here, concludes the correspondent, have held a meeting to concert measures in view of common action, but it is not known what decision was reached.

London, Jan. 12.—Letters received in London from American and English missionaries at Fez, dated Dec. 30, say there was little anxiety at that time for the safety of the foreigners. The pretender, the missionaries said, had too much wisdom to slay the foreigners and will simply convey them out of his territory. He is described as a strong man and exerts his authority wisely.

Jews at Fez have received letters from friends in Taza saying that part of the country is safe and quiet under the pretender and that their taxes have been greatly reduced. The sultan's forces at Fez are said to be demoralized by defeat and the followers of the pretender assert that though the imperial forces tried again and again to kill their opponents their bullets "turned into water." The pretender's strategy has quite outwitted the sultan's generals.

Messengers have been sent to Mequinez to bring to Fez two American missionaries who are there.

CALIFORNIA'S NEW GOVERNOR

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 12.—George C. Pardee was today inaugurated as governor of California. At the same time the other state officers-elect took the oath of office. Governor Pardee's address was devoted wholly to matters of interest.

GOV. GEO. C. PARDEE.

GLOOMY PRUSSIAN VIEW

Big Deficit Because of Depression in Trade.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—The Prussian Diet was reopened today. The chancellor, Count Von Buelow, read the speech from the throne. No mention was made of foreign matters nor of the canal bill. The speech took a gloomy view of the finances of Prussia. It said that the accounts for 1901 closed with a deficit of $9,375,000, and added that it was not anticipated that the accounts for 1902 would be appreciably more satisfactory. As for 1903 a demand would have to be made on public credit for a considerable loan in order to establish equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure, as in consequence of the depression in agriculture, trade and industry, a further depreciation in the receipts of several of the administrative departments would result.

Bills were announced for furthering the Germanization of the Polish provinces of Prussia, for their economic development and for increasing the salaries of officials and teachers there.

Measures to improve the administration of the railroads and for the extension of the state railroad system also were proposed.

KOCH STUDYING PLAGUE.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—Prof. Robert Koch, the eminent bacteriologist, who sailed yesterday from Hamburg for Rhodesia, where he is to study the cattle plague for the British Chartered South African company, receives as compensation $250 daily, exclusive of his expenses, and has the assistance of two high salaried doctors, who will sail on the same ship as the professor.

LOST SIGHT OF

A Most Important Aid to Education.

An important point often overlooked by parents in bringing up children is the use of proper food as an aid to education.

Children make wonderful progress when scientifically fed.

A little woman in East Brentwood, N. H., says of her girlhood days, "I was never very rugged, and cold lunches and hearty evening meals and improper food soon began to work serious havoc.

Then came a period of self-boarding while away at college, and it is now easy to see where, in the haste to acquire knowledge the true knowledge of proper and nourishing food was neglected. The result, as may be imagined, was indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. Then followed a weary time of dieting and, one after another, physicians were consulted, till hope of peramnent cure was abandoned. Then, two years after leaving school, I entered a new home as a bride, and having grown wiser through experience, I resolved to use food in accordance with hygienic principles. This was also necessary as I could not eat anything at all rich.

We commenced to use Grape-Nuts and soon became convinced that it was the most nutritious food we could obtain. I noticed an immediate improvement in my health, my indigestion became less marked and eventually left me for good.

It is now two years that we have eaten Grape-Nuts regularly, and I was never as well in my life as now. I have gained ten pounds in weight and can eat, without causing the slightest distress, the richest kind of food as well as anyone, the dyspepsia is entirely gone and constipation never troubles me.

This may not interest others, but it is of great interest to us, for it is our firm belief that my present good health is due solely to the constant use of Grape-Nuts and we feel that we have great reason to be thankful to the maker of such a perfect and delicious food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE LAST CHANCE

Read this announcement extraordinary very carefully, as it means SOMETHING TO YOU.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17th, 1903,

will positively be our closing day for selling stock at 15 CENTS PER DOLLAR SHARE in the now celebrated

NATIONAL GOLD & SILVER MINING CO.

Upon that date the price will advance 33 1-3 PER CENT, or to 20 CENTS PER SHARE, self you take the opportunity of a LIFETIME to get stock in a Company that is bound to bring big returns to the investor within six months, you should THINK NO LONGER, as it is TIME TO ACT.

DECEMBER 1st, 1902,

the stock advanced and made a profit to investors who were in prior to that date of 50 PER CENT ON THEIR INVESTMENT. Think of it! can you afford to lose the chance of making 33⅓ per cent on your money?

You will lose this chance if you do not MAIL YOUR ORDER BY **JANUARY 17th.**

One of our stockholders who bought 5,000 shares before December 1st, recently made a business trip to California, and on his way back, unbeknown to us, stopped over and investigated our properties at Stein's Pass. He is a Department Manager of the STANDARD OIL COMPANY, and a splendid business man of sound judgment, and after carefully investigating our properties, this is what he writes:

This is an actual photograph of Mr. McCreedy's letter, and you can depend upon it that our proposition is as represented, or this gentleman would not allow his name to be used in connection with it or invest more money in our stock. He found our properties even better than represented in our Prospectus.

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO
WICK DEPARTMENT,
STANDARD OIL COMPANY, OF N. Y.
34 CLARK STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL. December 24 1902

J. P. McCREEDY.

National Gold and Silver Mining Co.,
70 La Salle St., Chicago.

Gentlemen:-

I subscribed for 5,000 shares of your stock. Since then I have been upon your properties at Stein's Pass, New Mexico, and as a result of my personal investigation you may double my subscription, as I found the mines in every respect as represented in your prospectus.

Yours very truly,

J. P. McCreedy

All moneys obtained from sale of stock

are being used in the construction of a mammoth mining mill to handle valuable ore already mined and on the dump.

WE HAVE $200,000.00 worth of this ore ready for the mill; $2,000,000.00 of ore blocked out in the mine ready for hoisters.

REMEMBER, this proposition is certain, not problematic. It is really more of a manufacturing proposition than a mining one, as the prospecting has all been done, and it is only necessary to get our machinery working to take the gold and silver from the rock.

A 100-ton mill on our property will earn our Company at least $300,000.00 YEARLY, at a conservative estimate, and we propose to increase the size of the mill to 500 TONS DAILY in the very near future.

No large salaried officers; no promoters connected with the Company, no large promoters' fees. All moneys obtained from the sale of stock are used in improving the property.

Management Composed of Business Men

of recognized ability and known integrity and with records of splendid success in their lines of business, who would not permit their names to be used in connection with an enterprise not meritorious.

OFFICERS—President, MARK B. SHERMAN, formerly Vice-President and Director of the Western State Bank of Chicago. Secretary, SAMUEL W. WINN, formerly Bank Cashier and Manager of the Securities Department. Treasurer, EDWIN HEARTT, practical miner of years of experience who is now on the ground overseeing the construction of our plant.

The Following Table Shows What You Can Get For Your Money if You Invest Before JANUARY 17th, Our Closing Date.

$1,500 will buy	10,000 Shares,	par $10,000
750 will buy	5,000 Shares,	par 5,000
150 will buy	1,000 Shares,	par 1,000
75 will buy	500 Shares,	par 500
30 will buy	200 Shares,	par 200
15 will buy	100 Shares,	par 100

If it is not convenient to pay for the stock in cash, we will reserve any reasonable amount upon a payment of 25 per cent with order, 25 per cent in 30 days and 50 per cent in 60 days.

If it is not convenient to pay for stock at once, get in your reservation before JANUARY 17th, and send the money later. Many are reserving stock while getting money ready. WHY NOT YOU? Write to-day for FREE PROSPECTUS. It tells the story in a straightforward way about a wonderful money making opportunity. Please mention this paper.

IMMENSE FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN MINING STOCK.

$50 invested in Bassick stock, in 30 days, realized $2,500
$100 invested in the Elkton, at Cripple Creek, realized in about 60 days $2,500
$150 invested in Le Roi stock in 1896 realized $200,000

These are true statements. Many other companies have given their stockholders even larger returns.

THE NATIONAL GOLD & SILVER MINING Co.
Suite Z, 70 La Salle Street, Chicago.

MAJ. GLENN'S TRIAL.

An Echo of the Campaign in Samar Last Year.

Manila, Jan. 9.—At the continuation of the trial by court-martial of Major Edwin F. Glenn, of the Fifth infantry, who is charged with unlawfully and willfully killing seven prisoners of war in Samar last January, Louis E. Caulfield, second lieutenant of the Philippine scouts, who was in command of the detachment which killed these native guides in question, testified that while Major Glenn directed that the guides be executed if they failed to lead the column to the enemy, Lieutenant Caulfield did not repeat Major Glenn's orders to the detachment. He said he gave no orders for the killing of the guides himself and that their killing did not result from the orders issued by Major Glenn.

The witness testified that he did not see the killing. He said that Preston and Ramos, civilian scouts, reported to him that the guides had been killed while trying to escape, and that he so reported to Major Glenn, when he returned to Caybayog. Lieutenant Caulfield explained that the detachment had been divided, that he was in command of one part and that Ramos commanded the other. Ramos reported the killing of four of the guides when he rejoined the witness. The remaining three guides were killed after the main column had started. Lieutenant Caulfield was in the lead and did not see this incident. Preston was in charge of the rear guard at the time and reported the killing of the three guides, telling him the men had made a break for liberty.

A native sergeant, who accompanied the detachment under Ramos, testified that the first four guides had been executed by order of Ramos, because they failed to guide the column to the enemy. This witness said that the guides had been given a chance to lead the column, and when they refused to do so they were made to kneel and advised to repent of their sins. The sergeant then said that a native soldier was stationed behind each kneeling man and at the word of command the soldiers first clubbed the guides with their rifle butts and then bayonetted them.

The witness declared that Lieutenant Caulfield was not present at this execution.

The prosecution is endeavoring to connect Major Glenn with the killing of the guides, by trying to show that Ramos was present when Major Glenn gave his orders to Lieutenant Caulfield.

The defense denies that Ramos was present on this occasion.

WANT 500 WIVES.

Kokomo, Ind., Jan. 9.—Three months ago J. R. Walters, a former resident of this city, wrote from his new home at Rugby, N. D., that 500 bachelors in that neighborhood want wives. The letter was published in the Kokomo paper. As a result nearly one hundred girls wrote to Mr. Walters offering their services as wives to the lonely bachelors. The names of the writers were placed in the hands of the men and individual correspondence followed. As a result, 48 Howard county girls are getting ready for the journey to Rugby to meet the Dakota farmers and marry them.

THE RECORD BROKEN.

Minneapolis, Jan. 9.—With a production of 16,329,805 barrels of flour in the year just closed, Minneapolis passed every previous record, the output running 407,905 barrels in excess of the product of 1901, which held the record. To make this quantity of flour the Minneapolis mills consumed each day an average of 150,000 bushels, and for the year consumed a total of 70,400,000 bushels of wheat.

GOV. HASTINGS DEAD.

Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 9.—Ex-Governor Hastings died at 10 o'clock today.

Mr. Hastings died from pleuro-pneumonia, after an illness of four days. The improvement in his condition early last night gave the family renewed hope, but the change for the better did not continue. Toward midnight there was a fall in his temperature and later the action of the heart grew weak. Oxygen was resorted to, but all efforts to improve his condition failed. No arrangements have been made for the funeral.

Daniel Hartman Hastings was born in Salona, Pa., February 2, 1849. He was reared on a farm, and after a public school education studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He became largely interested in coal mines and banking.

He was adjutant-general of the state from 1887 to 1891 and had charge of the relief measures for the Johnstown flood sufferes in 1889. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888 and in the convention placed John Sherman in nomination for the presidency. Again, in 1896, he was a delegate to the national convention and this time placed in nomination for the presidency Senator M. S. Quay. He was at the time governor of Pennsylvania, which office he held from 1895 to 1899.

Publishers' Column

The Blade Premium List

Contains Something You Need.

Send For It.

It Costs You Nothing.

The Blade
Toledo, O.

SACRED PICTURES AND THEIR TEACHINGS

Grand Old Pictures from the Grand Old Book.

We have also a limited number of Sacred Pictures. This is a large book, 8x10 inches, elegantly bound and profusely illustrated. This book sold for $2.50, and while they last we will send them postpaid by mail for $1.00 each. Order at once. THE BLADE.

The STANDARD ENCYCLOPEDIA

A Summary of Universal Knowledge.

We have on hand a limited number of the Standard Encyclopedia which we desire to dispose of before moving into our new building. This work contains 594 pages, 1,000 illustrations, gives the pronunciation of every subject title. It is a work for teachers, pupils and families. The book is in cloth binding and has always sold for $3.00. We offer them to you, while they last, for $1.00 each, all charges prepaid. If you want one, order at once. THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting. This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. But our Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (16) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	$14.30
No. 72—7-jeweled works, open-face case	25-year	11.65
No. 73—15-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	15.90
No. 74—15-jeweled works, open-face case	25-year	12.25
No. 75—7-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, open-face case	20-year	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, open-face case	20-year	11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case		5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case		7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	12.15
No. 82—15-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	14.00
No. 83—7-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons..... $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons..... 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks..... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prebaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2430—Harden Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. This charming waist is especially adapted for taffeta or other silk materials. The shoulder capes and large collar emphasize the broad-shouldered effect which

is still so popular. These, however, may be omitted if desired. The waist blouses slightly all around and is supported by a fitted lining. The closing is made invisibly down the center of the front and the modish standing collar closes at the back. Nile green taffeta with trimmings of black velvet ribbon, cream lace applique and stitching would make a charming evening or theatre waist. The medium size will require four and one-half yards of goods 20 inches wide.

2080 Duncan Lounging Robe.

Sizes 4, 6, 8 10 years. There is no season of the year when a loose, simply made, bath or lounging robe is not useful. For a plain bath gown this model is especially desirable. It is cut plain, sacque style, with a shaped back and under arm seams. They are cut to escape the ground about four inches. For winter, blankets or eider-

down is used, while in summer, flannelette, outing flannel, pongee and cotton chevior are the favorite materials. The medium size will require three and one-half yards of goods 27 inches wide.

2460—Mabel House Sacque.

Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. Flannel, cashmere and Henrietta cloth are the favorite materials for developing this design. It is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and gives additional warmth by the use of the wide collar with stole ends. The hemmed fronts meet at the neck, and are fastened with

a hook under the bow of ribbon. The full bishop sleeve is mounted to a straight band and the flare cuff gewed to its edge and rolled backward. The collar and cuffs may be of the same material as the sacque, or a contrasting material, as illustrated. A very dainty sacque may be made of white and blue dotted flannel, with plain white for collar and cuffs and twisted embroidery silk. A more practical scheme of color would be dark red and black or royal blue and tan. Two yards of material, twenty-seven inches wide, will be required for the medium size.

2468—Misses' and Children's Drawers

Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. This is a most practical design with comfort and good form combined. The drawers are of ample width and are gathered to straight bands opening on the side. They

are finished at the bottom with a hem or if more elaboration is desired, tucks and ruffles of embroidery give a neat and pretty finish. The favorite materials are flannel, muslin, cambric, etc. The medium size will require one and one-fourth yards of goods thirty-six inches wide, with two yards of embroidery.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

This ELEGANT Watch $3.75

Before you buy a watch cut this out and send to us with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a beautiful WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. $3.75. Open face, stem winding case, handsomely engraved, stem wind and stem set, fitted with a fine quality jeweled movement and guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long gold plated chain for ladies or vest chain for gents. If you consider it equal to any $25.00 GOLD FILLED WATCH Warranted 20 YEARS pay the express agent $3.75 and it is yours. If not, return it at our expense. Mention if you want Gents' or Ladies' size. AGENTS WANTED.

H. FARBER & CO., 302, 23 Quincy St., CHICAGO.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE

This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 178, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Portrait Agents Entirely new finish in oxidized gold. Sells on sight. Outfit free. Very fine and cheap. KURZ ART CO., 072 N. Clark St., Chicago.

$2 Weekly straight salary and expenses to advertise and introduce our Poultry Compound in your county. Send stamp for particulars. Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

LADIES Our Monthly Regulating Tablets never fail. Box FREE. Prior Med. Co., Dept. 12, Buffalo, N. Y.

Match Maker: Do you want a husband? Do you want a wife? If so, address Lock Box O, Russellville

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

We must never look back upon an accomplished task, but ceaselessly rekindle the altar-flame of the soul, and ceaselessly raise our aspirations to a higher moral ideal.

Thursday.

So long as we are unconsciously subservient to habit and the power of words, we are by no means free from bondage.

Friday.

Unceasingly to begin the fight again; unceasingly to revive the courage of our resolutions; unceasingly to renew our life—this is the greatest of our tasks.

Faturday.

We must will without faltering or turning back, after we have seen what is to be done, the necessity and importance of doing it, and its beauty and moral worth.

Sunday.

To obey the voice of God in our own souls, the most humble of us can do this, and to persevere in our search for the Beauty of Holiness—this is the true aim and meaning of life.

Monday.

We must confront life with courage. Our watchword must be Hope, and we must draw from the depths of our being the necessary energy. Be strong! Believe in thyself!

Tuesday.

Character is a force which we may create and develop in ourselves; it is under the control of the will.

VICTOR CHARBONNEL.

A Musical Letter

The Sunshine Society

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The article which appeared in this column two or three weeks ago about music and the power it exerts, not only over human beings but over animals as well, brought to me the pleasure of reading the letter which follows, and which is the more interesting because it is a fine expression of what many of us feel but fail to put into words. The letter was written by Dr. H. A. Tobey, superintendent of the Insane Asylum, in answer to one of inquiry from Columbus. Inasmuch as the same question must have occurred to many other people, what is said by one who is familiar with so many phases of the clouded brain, and has given so many years of study and successful effort to find ways of lifting the shadow away, will be read with avidity. It is fair to say that the matter was not designed for publication, which fact in no wise detracts from its value:

Dear Madam: Your letter of Jan. 4 is before me, asking my opinion as to the effect of music upon the insane.

I am frank to say that I have never examined literature on the subject as much as you have, as indicated by your letter, nor have I given the matter consideration with a view to reducing my thoughts to concrete opinions. The best evidence of my belief in the beneficial effects of music upon the insane is the fact that we have an orchestra in the institution, of fourteen instruments, that plays grades four and five of orchestra music at sight. In the summer season we have also a cornet band of sixteen pieces. For our chapel services we have a choir consisting of twelve persons and accompanied by five instruments. Last summer and fall we employed Prof. Whiting, of Toledo, who gave our people a term of lessons in music and vocal culture.

In books and treatises on the care of the insane frequent reference is made to the beneficial effects of music and entertainment. The effect of music on the insane as a class is much the same as upon the sane, except that it is often more manifest, because insane people as a rule have not the power of self-control, or ability to repress it into their emotions. I have often seen them moved to tears, or to a condition of happy feeling and hilarity, by the strains of music.

That which we call music, that subtle something that by our senses we cannot determine or define as motion, force or substance; that we can hear, yet it is more than sound; that speaks to our understanding, yet is inarticulate; that we seem to see—it is beautiful, bright or dreary; that we seem to feel—it soothes and blunts the point of pain and anguish; that we seem to taste, yes, even smell—it is sweet, delicious, fragrant;

"O, it came o'er my ear like that sweet sound that breathes upon a bank of violets, stealing and giving odor."

It plays the gamut of our heart strings, from darkest melancholia to brightest joy; it drives us into silent, trembling fear, or leads us into the rush and roar of battle, giving courage even to face the cannon's mouth. In it all nature finds a voice: the rippling brook, the leaping cataract, the tumultuous sea, the sighing breeze, the hurrying wind, the tornado's sweep, the muttering thunder, the breaking storm, the falling rain, the dripping dew; the carolling birds, joyous mirth and sobbing heart—all find echo in accordant sounds. It enlightens, enobles, refines and makes man better. It is a bright strand in the golden cord of love that binds all nature in one harmonious whole and draws man nearer to nature's God; an influence of quality so potent, so inexplicable, so like an inspiration to every soul, must be an elixir divine, a balm to soothe and bind up the broken hearts and harmonize the distracted fancies of God's poor creatures who, in the struggle of life's journey have fallen by the wayside.

Very truly yours,

H. A. TOBEY.

P. S.—A Sunday morning reverie.

I have seen it stated elsewhere, though I do not know how true it may be, that in order to have music exert a special therapeutic power upon individuals, its character must be determined by what had been the moving force in producing the disordered brain. At any rate it seems reasonable to think that whatever would carry hope and inspiration to the sane who are depressed and weary, would have a corresponding effect upon the insane who have been driven mad through fear and mental suffering. Anything which can arouse a hope begins a cure of any ill. Was it not Luther who said "all that happens through the whole world, happens through hope. No husbandman would sow a grain of corn if he did not hope it would spring up and bring forth the ear?"

I wonder how many people are familiar with the work and objects of the International Sunshine Society. The name in itself is suggestive of pleasant things, for we instinctively associate with the sunshine what we love best in nature, the blue sky, the velvety turf, the stately trees and the fragrant flowers—all dependent upon the life-giving power of the sun's rays.

The society is not a charity but an organization the motto of which is Good Cheer. Its purpose is to pass on from one to another whatever may bring a bit of stray sunshine into the life. It was regularly incorporated in February, 1900, and since that time has gone on growing until it has now branches all over the United States.

The idea originated with Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, who is at its head. When beautiful cards came to her at holiday time, after enjoying them herself for a season, she would send them on to others to whom she thought they would give pleasure. The knowledge of this habit of hers came to her co-workers upon the staff of the New York Recorder, with the final result of a union of effort for the purpose of sending good cheer forth upon its travels around the world, to the extent of their ability.

From this little beginning has grown a large society with headquarters in New York. Its floral emblem is the beautiful yellow coreopsis, which lives and blossoms even in what seems most adverse circumstances, just as sunshine is bletted out by the clouds and then reappears again and again with inextinguishable lustre.

It is a pleasure to chronicle the growth of a society like this, whose only purpose is to add to the happiness of the world. It can give to its members neither money nor fame, nor pleasure other than that which accomplished good always brings. The requirements are so small—a book, a paper, a flower, a picture, passed on from one to another to carry with it a ray of sunshine. And that ray may open the door into a world of better things, as what seems a trifle often does. Who can tell?

For The Blade.

GRANDMA'S DREAM.

Yesterday evening grandma was dreaming,
Down in the depths of her great easy-chair—
Smiling so sweetly, her thoughts going fleetly
Back to the days of her girlhood so fair.

Buoyant and hearty, such a gay party
Gathered that winter eve in the great hall,
Treading the measure, it gave them such pleasure,
Dancing the minuet there at the ball.

She was so dainty, he dressed so quaintly,
Stately was he, with his buckles and queue,
While they danced lightly her eyes sparkled brightly;
'Twas then he promised he'd ever be true.

Oh, happy dreamer, catching the glimmer
Of the glad girlhood long passed from her sight!
Can we not borrow her freedom from sorrow,
Keeping in memory only the bright?

—Ara M. Ratcliffe.

The Cozy Corner

The Columbus Grammar.

Mrs. E. P. Harbaugh, when she wrote that article in The Blade of Dec. 4 h touched upon a subject which, in my opinion, cannot be too freely commented upon. For some of our sisters unknowingly fall into the habit of continual faultfinding and complaining.

They wish themselves dead—or say they do,—though there is great doubt about their sincerity—they go about their daily tasks with a "I've-lost-all-the-friends-I-ever-had" expression on their faces, and in their manner, till one dreads to meet them.

If it is true that they have found their friends growing cold toward them, these women can make up their minds that it is their own fault, for our friends—even the dearest of them—do not like to be constantly hearing of our troubles and will tire, in spite of their love for us, of being told over and over of the petty trials we meet with.

When our friend comes to us with some serious difficulty, hoping that we may be able to help her, it is different, and we are only too glad to do all we can for her, but we cannot have sympathy with the little domestic trials that fall to the lot of every one, and which, if let alone, will soon be forgotten.

When your friend comes to you, try to tell her something pleasant and make her visit so pleasant that she will want to come again, and if she thinks she much tell you these trials of hers, endeavor to turn her mind to the pleasant things that come into her life—as they do in the life of every one of us. No life is all sorrow or vexation, and it is best to think of the bright side rather than of the dark.

It is not the women only who grumble and complain. I have heard of men who could do more in that line than a dozen women could, and really, a grumbling, faultfinding man is much worse than a woman. But there should be less of fault finding both with men and women; i do s no good, cures no ills, and only ma s the grumbler and all about him uncomfortable.—Izetta.

Hits and Misses.

The day that we accept a favor, we become a slave.

The same self-love that hides our own failings, magnifies the faults of others.

When we make plans for to-morrow, we should take into account what the many yesterdays may have determined for us.

The sympathy of most people is composed of pity, curiosity, self-importance and a little contempt.

What men need is not genius, but a motive; not the power to accomplish, but the will to do.

Something to strive for is what gives zest and tone to life.

We will find a short cut to success when we learn to limit our desires and efforts to our own abilities.

The kind of woman most men like, is one who is blind and dumb to their faults and inconsistencies.

Old age is the borderland of eternity.

It takes a steel trust magnate to talk learnedly about and enjoy poverty.

Life would be much simpler and easier if we were either good or bad. It is because the good and bad are intermittent that life is complex and difficult.

Night brings out the stars; also the thieves, thugs and ghosts.

One head is better than no head.

"A little nonsense now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

—Laura Golden.

Some Cures.

Unless he finds something an effectual cure soon, Mr. G. C. Schatz will find employment for the winter in trying the various remedies sent for the cure of tetter. Today "three ounces each of bay rum, glycerine and arnica, mixed and applied several times a day," is recommended by E. J. C. "Five grains of crystalized carbolic acid—or a corresponding amount of the liquid acid—mixed with one ounce of fresh lard applied to the hands at night, proved a sure cure for Mrs. A. Hamid. "Fresh, unsalted butter, spread on tetter until it turned green and then applied at night and gloves worn," cured Mrs. M. J. B. thirty years ago, so effectually that she has had no return of the trouble. Mary A. Ree e recommends using lime, but says it is a very severe remedy. A. H. Rawson puts his faith to the ashes of the common flag—whether roots or leaves he does not say—but these ashes are to be "well rubbed in," and Mrs. B., of Missouri, having tried many things else without relief, is glad to tell of what finally effected a cure in her case. It was a tincture made of yellow dock, 2 ozs.; blood root, the same quantity; alcohol and good vinegar, each one half pint. After standing a week or two, apply twice a day, following the application by the use of an ointment made of 4 ozs. fresh butter, 1 oz. Venice turpentine, 3 dr. red precipitate, all mixed together.

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Puff Balls.

Cream one-half cup of butter and add gradually one cupful of sugar, beating it all of the time until it is very light and creamy. Add alternately one-half cupful of milk and one and a half cupfuls of flour, in which has been sifted two and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat the mixture thoroughly and fold into it the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, one teaspoonful of lemon, rose or vanilla. Bake in very small pans and the cakes will come out looking like puffballs. When cold, put each one on the tip of a skewer and roll it in liquid icing. If a part of the icing is colored a pale green, or pink, a very beautiful effect can be produced when the cakes are piled on a pretty plate or in a silver basket.

Stuffed Prunes.

Cook very slowly, one pound of prunes in a pint of water to which has been added three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. When done, drain from the water and slip the pits from the fruit. When cold, replace the pits with an almond or half of an English walnut. Another filling for the prunes is made by beating to a stiff froth the white of an egg, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar, half a teaspoonful of rose extract and enough chopped nut meat to make a stiff filling.

Hot Tea Punch.

This is a favorite refreshment this season, to serve with wafers or small cakes at five o'clock teas, and is made by infusing the best green tea in the proportions of one ounce of tea to one quart of boiling water. This infusion is then stirred into a bowl of fruit punch, minus the ice.

Fruit Punch.

One pint each of strawberries, raspberries, and red currants; juice of two lemons, one and one-half pounds of sugar and one pint of water. Mash the fruit, add sugar and lemon juice and let it stand for an hour, then add the water, stir until the sugar is dissolved, turn into a freezer and freeze, but not very hard. If canned fruit is used half the amount of sugar given for fresh fruit will be needed, and in place of freezing, ice may be added when the punch is served. This amount will serve eight persons if the ordinary sherbet glasses are used.

FOR RECEPTIONS AND AFTERNOON TEAS

For afternoons at home, when some slight refreshment is offered, small cakes that can be taken in the fingers without soiling the gloves, are preferred to slices of richer cake. Here is a recipe sent by Annie T. May, of Indiana, which she calls

Puff Balls.

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Marriage Customs and Conventionalities.

In spite of the jest sometimes made, that "the wedding ring is the first link in the chain that binds a woman in the slavery of marriage," there is seldom a bride who does not wish to possess that "link." It is a protection, and a reminder to all who see it on her hand that she has assumed the honor of wifehood, and gives her a certain dignity that no jewel, however valuable, could impart. It is a pledge from the man that he, and all he possesses, has been given to this woman, and on her part it is a sign that, now and forever, she belongs to him, by the gift of herself.

In the Roman and English Catholic church, the use of the ring is obligatory and it is also used by clergymen of every denomination when preferred. Although the usually accepted ring from the earliest times to the present day is a plain gold band, the material does not count, as there are records of weddings when a curtain ring, or one cut from the leather of the groom's glove, was made to do duty until a better one could be procured.

In the plighting of the troth, the best man hands the ring to the groom, who passes it to the bride; she hands it to the clergyman, who returns it to the groom. He then places it on the fourth finger of the bride's left hand, holding it there while he repeats after the clergyman the words of the service—"with this ring I thee wed," etc. The significance of the bride placing the ring to the clergyman, from whom she soon is to receive it, is symbolic of the sanction of the church.

When an engagement ring has been worn by the bride, it is removed to make room for the wedding ring, and is afterward worn as a guard. Inside the wedding ring are engraved the initials of the contracting parties with the date of the marriage, or some motto. Here are some of the most popular of these: "Gift and giver, thine forever," "In thee my choice, I do rejoice."

In some instances the young bride is married with the ring used by her parents, or those of the groom. In the seventeenth century there was a law among the Jews that the ring must be of gold and of a certain value, and belong to the bridegroom by right of purchase, not by credit, or a loan. In direct contrast to this, there are still among the peasantry in some parts of Ireland, those who keep wedding rings for hire, to be returned after the ceremony, and in Iceland, a large ring is used through which the groom passes his hand to receive that of the bride.

The custom of giving and receiving a ring is of great antiquity. In the days of the Commonwealth, the Puritans abolished it as a Popish institution, and the Quakers disapprove of it on account of its heathenish origin, but it is safe to say that the bride of these days will have it, and part with it only when the direst necessity compels her to do so.

After the ceremony, the procession reforms and passes from the church, this time the bride and groom leading. In passing down the aisle to the door, they should make no attempt at recognizing friends who may be present. If there are but two aisles in the church, the wedding party should pass down the one nearest the place where the bride's relations are seated and go out of the church through the one nearest the family of the groom, to show that the bride now belongs with them.

If a reception is held at the home of the bride, immediately after the ceremony, the parents of the groom are considered as the guests of honor and should stand in the receiving line. The attendants stand with the receiving party for half an hour or so, and then move about the rooms, seeing to the comfort of the guests.

After partaking of refreshments, the bride and groom withdraw to make their preparations for going away. As the bride comes down stairs, she throws her bouquet to the group of maids who are waiting in the hall, and the one fortunate enough to catch the flowers will be the next bride.

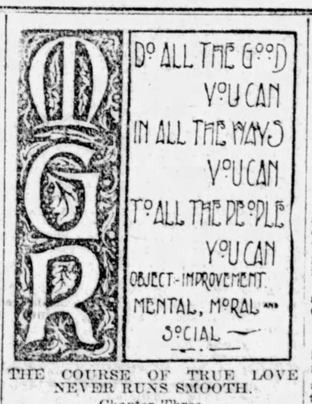
Instead of following the usual custom, a recent bride divided the flowers she har carried and sent them with a box of cake, to each of the several of her mother's old friends, who had been prevented by illness, or feebleness, from attending the wedding. It was a gracious and thoughtful act and spoke volumes for the character of the girl who, in this supreme moment of her life, would think to give pleasure to others.

When the bride and groom leave the house, they expect the usual shower of rice, old shoes, etc., but no one except the best man is privileged to attend them to the train, or boat, on which they are to go away, and even he is expected only to meet them at the station, where he has arranged for the checking of baggage, reserving of seats and all other details for them. The final messages for the friends at home are confided to him and he must give them on his return to the house.

A bride should not fail to acknowledge each and every gift sent her. If possible this should be done before she leaves her father's home, but should it not be possible, she should do so immediately upon her return.

These are some of the customs observed in church weddings and are given in answer to many inquiries, but it does not follow that all of the expense and trouble are necessary. As has been said before, some of the happiest marriages have been those quitely celebrated in the home of the bride, with only her own dearest friends as witnesses.

A marriage is perfectly legal when the ceremony is performed by a justice of the peace, but when the services of a clergyman can be easily obtained it seems as if it is far more comforting to have the blessing of the church upon the service so especially enjoined upon us by its head.



THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RUNS SMOOTH.

Chapter Three.

"Rattle Trap," in spite of her sorrow that her sister has "gone and married a man," has found time to write her chapter of the "Serial:"

"Let us now return to Mr. Arnold who had so kindly volunteered to see 'that other wandering sheep' safely home."

After the departure of Miss Osgood and Jack Crosby, Miss Mason and her escort started on their homeward journey in profound silence; she, because she remembered all at once, that Mr. Arnold belonged to that class she had so recently designated as "clod hoppers" and was sorely afraid that Jack had told him of the conversation he had overheard, and Mr. Arnold, pondering how best to express his love for Ella, as he now recognized that his feelings toward her had reached a point far beyond mere admiration.

After they had traversed a good part of the way, he found courage to speak and ask her the all-important question. "I am very glad," he said, "that I happened along the road just as I did, for—"

"Yes, indeed," interrupted Ella, "for it would have been too far for Jack to have carried Jessie, and it was necessary that she should reach home as soon as possible."

"I realize that it was a good thing for Miss Osgood, and am glad I could be of assistance, but in saying I was glad I spoke selfishly. I have long wished for an opportunity when I might open my heart to you and trust you will not take offence at what I wish to say." Seeing a very surprised look in Ella's eyes, he hastily continued. "Ever since I have had the pleasure of your acquaintance I have admired you, and that admiration has so increased I now realize that without you will consent to share it, life will have no charms for me."

By this time they had reached the gate of Ella's home and a call of "Ella, oh, Ella, hurry," interrupted them and there was time for no more than a hastily whispered permission for him to call soon, and he turned away with a consciousness that the course of true love never did run smoothly.

Ella entered the house and found guests awaiting her, and while striving to entertain them the undercurrent of her thought was, "After all I have said about 'clodhoppers,' I have truly fallen in love with one of them."—"Rattle Trap."

Chapter four, by Em T. Head, comes next.

Several of our girls and boys who have been absent for a long time are beginning the New Year aright by coming in for a little visit with the M. G. R.'s. Among them none are more welcome than "Omega," Tenn.:

Dear Miss Prudence and Fellow M. G. R.'s, will you welcome a stray member back again? 'Tis the season of peace and good will, and I extend Christmas and New Year greetings to all M. G. R.'s from ocean to ocean.

"Then here's to the heart of the Christmas glow,
That shines in the farmhouse where love sings low—
On earth there is peace and good will to men,
For Christmas, sweet Christmas, has come again."

I believe the letters of the Merry-Go-Rounds have brought to the inmates of many homes their happiest cheer. What study different characters are found in this circle and how many different way of expressing the same thought of helpfulness to others are shown in these bright, cheery letters.

M. G. R. friends, let us try to realize how many will read our letters and the influence they may have, and so do our best each time to make them as good as we can. A thoughtless, carelessly written letter, if published, may do much harm.

Isn't our serial story fine? I wish I could have written the two chapters already given. That is the highest compliment I am able to pay to New England Girl and Walter Douglass." I predict that some of these days some of our M. G. R. authors will wake up to find themselves famous, as the author of a very successful book.

"Hi Nois," we hold a very warm place in our hearts for you and are always glad to have you come to us. "Coralyn," come again with your pretty words and high sounding phrases; we all like to read them. We welcome most heartily the "Wisconsin Badger," "Iowa Rose," "The Little Sister," "Lady Clare" and "Madeline."

To "Mr. and Mrs. 'Kaela,'" and Mr. and Mrs. "Little Brown Sparrow" we extend the best wishes and ask that in their blissful happiness they do not forget us of the M. G. R. circle, but come in and visit us as often as they can.

That the year of 1903 may be a happy and successful one to each and every M. G. R. is the wish of "Omega."

Another welcome guest today is "Twin Sister:" As we enter upon this new year, we should carefully examine ourselves and see in what respects we have improved during the year that has just closed and how we have failed to reach the standard we set for ourselves a year ago.

It seems to me that The Blade sets us a good example—it grows better each week. I find the Key Notes of Harmony very helpful; for instance this:

Tell thy heart that sorrow
Need not come in vain;
That the lesson taught by her
Far outweighs the pain.

Best wishes for a happy life to "Kaela" and "Little Brown Sparrow." Let us show our sympathy for "Oregon Bach" by giving the poor man a rest.

And now with good wishes for all, and this, for a New Year's thought, I will say good-bye:

"Leaning, resting, trusting, loving,
Enter thy new year.
For the Lord who lives to love thee,
Will be always near."
Shielding, guiding, caring, blessing—
What hast thou to fear?"

—Twin Sister, Ind.

Among others of the older members who came in today, but who, for lack of space must wait until next week, are "Snow Wreath," "Puella Poet" and "Irma," and of new names received we have a "Kitchen Maid," "Michigan Mollie," "Jess MacDonald," "Wilhelmina Alweo" and "D. E. Minor."

"Pauline," of the Wonder Column contributors, will please accept thanks from Miss Prudence for favors received. A little investigation, "Pauline," helps one to do what is right in nearly every instance.

The Chaperone extends the best of wishes to all of the M. G. R.'s for the New Year, hoping that it will bring to each one, not only the best gifts for themselves, but the opportunity for doing good to others.

Banner Puzzlers

For December.

New Work—Mepta
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an Irishman born in Dublin in 1779. Being a Catholic, many of the avenues to public distinction were then closed to him by the laws that oppressed his country and his religion. Leaving the university at Dublin, he went to London with the intention of studying law, but soon began his brilliant career as a poet. He was a society favorite. In 1804 he obtained a government post in Bermuda, but finding it disagreeable, he committed his duties to the hands of a deputy, and before returning to England, traveled in America, obtaining here material for some of his most sparkling poems. In 1841 he brought out an edition of his entire poetical works. For three years preceding his death he was afflicted with softening of the brain. He died February 25, 1852.

METTA.

2.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—The god of the sun.
2.—Pertaining to cats.
3.—A sewing utensil (obs.).
4.—Without a leader.
5.—Shabby.

CLEO DAVIS.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A merchant sold a suit of clothes for $25.50; this was 25% less than marked price, and 33 1-3% more than cost. What was the cost?

H. F. STEWART.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Greece is famed for my 4-6-3,
And Rome for my 3-4-6;
If it had not been for my 5-4-6-1,
These states might still survive.
My 1-2 is used before the names
Of those we most revere;
But my 15-4-1-9-4-3 is said of those
We have great cause to fear.
My 13-14-12 and 8,
Is filled with blood or ore;
My 7-11 with my 10,
Signifies "before."
My whole is a body of water vast,
That leads to the open sea;
And carries the wealth of a people, past
A great cod-fishery.

JOSIAH AUSTIN.

5.—QUERY.

What was really the closest race for the Presidency of the United States?

W. C. MOLLETT.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Think nought a trifle, though it small appear;
Small sands the mountains, moments make the year,
And trifles, life.

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of Jan. 1.

1.—New Year's, Valentine, Inauguration, All Fool's, May, Commencement, Independence, Labor, Election, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day.

2.—Words forming bell: An, he, hewn, prayer, surety, retail, Holyrood, Centralia.—"A Hearty New Year."

3.—"Procrastination is the thief of time."

4.—"Every one for his own."
The night is starry and cold, my friend,
And the New Year, blithe and bold, my friend,
Comes up to take his own."

5.—In many countries the night of New Year's Eve, "St. Sylvester's Eve," was celebrated with great festivity, which was prolonged until after 12 o'clock, when the New Year was ushered in with congratulations, complimentary visits and mutual wishes for a Happy New Year.

6.—Wm. Wm. Cullen Bryant wrote:
"A mighty hand, from an exhaustless urn,
Pours forth the never ending Flood of Years."

Chat.

Mr. E. G. D. Holden, the Schoolmistress will do her best endeavors to keep your numerous initials in proper order, but thinks the printer-man can hardly mix them as thoroughly as you do yourself.

A WONDERFUL BOY.

We met in the midst of a dream;
But I'm waiting for him to come true!
The style of his nose I've completely forgot,
But his eyes, I remember, were blue.

It was just 8 p. m. by the clock—
Which stood, I recall, on its head—
When his mother spoke up and said:
"Kiss me, my son,
And run away quickly to bed."

I thought that the next thing would be
Loud wrath and perhaps even tears;
But instead—well, I really give you my word
That I've not been so staggered for years!

For he mumbled, this wonderful boy—
(I can feel my astonishment yet!)
"It's a pity I can't go at seven, when you know
How tired and sleepy I get!"

I felt myself falling away—
(In dreams chairs collapses without squeaking),
And when I came to, the first thing that I heard
Was the voice of the fond mother speaking.

She was kind, she was patient, but firm;
And her calm words decided his fate.
"It is settled, my son, that a boy of your size
Must learn to sit up until eight."

I sat on the floor, and I stared
In a dazed way from one to the other;
Then I said: "You are truly a wonderful boy,
And the son of a wonderful mother!"

—Francis Wilson, in St. Nicholas.

Polly and the Boojum Wedding

Polly went with her mamma for a visit to New York. They stayed at a house where there were wonderful dolls, lots of them. They belonged to a young lady who had traveled all over the world. Wherever the young lady went she bought a doll dressed like the people who lived in that country.

There were eight dollies to whom Polly could hardly say good night. One of them was Uncle Sam, with a hooked nose and a big gray beaver hat. There was a sweet little Swedish bride, an awful Indian with a headdress of feathers as Indian squaw, a French gentleman who wore an elegant silk hat, a strange old-fashioned, wooden-jointed English lady,

"Shoo!" Howled the Boojum.

a droll little black Zulu and a big, terrible creature whom Polly called the Boojum.

"Boojum is exactly the name I have been wanting for years," said the young lady. "I bought him in Africa. He was made by one of the natives. Nobody there seemed to know a name for him. Boojum fits exactly."

When Polly's bedtime came, what do you suppose the lovely young lady did? She set the dolls which Polly liked best on top of the bureau. The moonlight came streaming in at a window, and Polly, from her bed, could see the dollies standing up staring at her. All at once something very queer happened. The Boojum lifted his clumsy feet, opened his great eyes wide and went stamping across the top of the bureau.

"Dear, dear me!" cried Polly; "why, the Boojum's alive!" The little Swedish bride seemed very much frightened. She shook all over, then she stood stock still, staring at the big black doll.

"I could eat you all alive!" yelled the Boojum; "every one of you on top of this bureau. I'm hungry, too; I haven't had a breakfast for twenty years."

"It isn't breakfast time yet," said the Swedish bride, in a shaking little voice. "Besides, well-brought-up dolls don't eat each other, they dine on rose leaves and violet petals and dew."

"Shoo!" howled the Boojum. "In my country we have barbecues, real Boojum barbecues. I shan't barbecue any of you white people, I'm going to broil that little Zulu over there before Uncle Sam. He's dark meat."

"You shan't," roared Uncle Sam in a great voice. "I've got millions of dark meat people in my country; he's a cousin of them. I won't let you hurt him!"

Polly clapped her hands. She felt very proud of Uncle Sam. The English doll spoke, too. "I'm very old and my joints creak horribly, but I'm strong enough to save the little Zulu. You shan't touch him! Thank you, dear old Sammie," she said fondly and she laid one of her wooden hands on the brave American doll. He was smiling bravely and he bowed very low.

"This is the proudest minute of my life," he said, waving his hand to the other dolls. "One word of praise from this beautiful English lady is worth all the gold in my country. She is nearly a hundred years old. When Queen Victoria was a little girl, this was her favorite doll." Every doll on top of the bureau bowed low, even the Boojum looked impressed and nodded his head. The Indian bent double till his feather headdress brushed the floor.

The French doll spoke: "I'm going to tell you who I am. My name is Monsieur Beaucaire. I am a minister. I have to tell it because tonight there are to be two weddings here. The beautiful Indian woman is to become the wife of the Indian, and the pretty little Swedish bride is to become Mrs. Boojum."

"Oh, oh, oh!" cried Uncle Sam and the English doll; "who would have guessed it?"

"Nobody understands the Boojum," said the French minister. "He has a very gentle heart. He wouldn't barbecue anything, even a sparrow, though he pretends he is fierce. Would he, little Swedeen?"

The pretty bride shook her head and blushed rosily. The Boojum looked so happy he raised his foot again and began to dance.

"Hush!" cried the French minister. "The wedding bells are ringing."

Polly sat up in bed, she was so excited.

"Thank You, Dear Old Sammie."

Bells were ringing somewhere far away; they sounded just like the curfew at home.

The moonlight seemed to grow brighter and Polly listened to the minister's voice. He was talking very slowly, but she did not understand a word, for it was all in French, you know. He held the hooded Indian lady and the Indian by their hands. Uncle Sam, the Boojum, the Swedish bride, the English doll and the Zulu stood in a circle behind them. The bells went on ringing merrily. Afterwards the minister married the Boojum and the Swedish bride. The Boojum looked so happy that Polly thought every minute he would dance again. He didn't, though; he kept very quiet until the wedding was over, then they all began to dance. Even the French minister and the Zulu kicked up their heels. They danced so merrily that Polly clasped her hands in terror, for she was afraid one of them would tumble off the bureau and get smashed to pieces. The Indian did nearly topple off, and Polly gave a loud scream. Her mamma bent over the bed. It was bright daylight, the sun was shining into the room and the dolls had stopped dancing. They stood in a stiff row at the back of the bureau.

"Oh, dear me!" sighed Polly, "just because it is daylight they have become dolls again. How much more interesting when they were alive."—From Good Housekeeping.

Told by a "Likeness Man."

There are few exponents of the art of "shadow-catching" better known than James F. Ryder, the veteran photographer of Cleveland, who regarded his profession as an art and was one of its earliest followers.

Out of the fullness of his experience, Mr. Ryder has written a book recording the things he saw and the people he met during his half-century career as a photographer. Voigtlander and I in Pursuit of Shadow Catching is the title of his story which begins with the advent of daguerreotypes. The process for producing the newly discovered method was brought from Paris to New York by Prof. S. F. B. Morse, the father of telegraphy, and it was not long before the "daguerrean artist" made his appearance in the small cities and towns about the country where his coming was an event.

"It was but a step from the sawmill to the camera," writes Mr. Ryder. "The new business of likeness-taking was admitted to be a genteel calling, and it was no uncommon thing to find watch repairers, dentists and other styles of business folk carrying daguerreotypy 'on the side.' I have known blacksmiths and cobblers to double up with it, so it was possible to have a horse shod, your boots tapped, a tooth pulled or a likeness taken by the same man; verily, a man—a daguerreotype man, in his time, played many parts."

Mr. Ryder became a "daguerreotype man" in the late forties, and after serving his apprenticeship, was graduated as a full-fledged daguerreau artist and started out in the world in search of fortune. As an itinerant "professor," he traveled through New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, finally locating in Cleveland, where for many years his establishment was one of the "sights" of the city.

Mr. Ryder's account of his travels is replete with anecdote and amusing pictures of country life in early days. His sketch of Artemus Ward, whom he knew when the famous humorist was city editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, fills several pages with interesting reminiscences. To Mr. Ryder falls the honor of having made known to the world the remarkable songs of the Sweet Singer of Michigan, and he added other mirth provoking material to the scheme of existence by publishing chromos depicting laughable situations.

Mr. Ryder is a good story teller and his book is pleasant reading, reflecting the humorous side of the things and people he encountered. He traces the development of photography, but his work is not a scientific treatise. It is the record of the experiences of a "likeness man" with a keen sense of humor, a kindly heart and a generous appreciation of the "world beautiful."

The volume is illustrated with portraits and views reproduced from photographs and is published by The Imperial Press, Cleveland.

FREE! "A YARD OF CHICKS" FREE!

The Cute Chicks in our beautifully colored lithograph are so accurately drawn and tastefully painted by the noted artist, Ben Austrian, that you can almost see the running contest for a bit of the captive butterfly. The subject "appeals" to old and young. The picture itself is a work of art well worth a prominent place in every home. It is one yard long, on finest heavy copper-plate paper; 18 separate printings are given to make the colors true to nature.

BATTLE OF THE CHICKS

THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE FREE

OUR OFFER: Farm and Home, our national semi-monthly, already has a circulation of over 850,000. To introduce it into thousands of homes where it is not now taken, we will send you FARM AND HOME three months for 10 cents (silver or stamps). Further, if you will send us at the same time the name of one other person who might be interested in FARM AND HOME, we will send you, postpaid, this beautiful work of art—The Battle of the Chicks.

MORE STILL All accepting this offer will, if they so request, receive our Magnificently Illustrated Premium List, containing

RHEUMATISM CURED Without Medicine

A Sample Pair of Magic Foot Drafts will be sent prepaid FREE ON APPROVAL to anybody. TRY THEM.

Don't take drugs—most medicine isn't fit for the stomach—but try a modern adaptation of a very old principle, and cure yourself.

Almost everyone has soaked his feet in hot water to cure a cold in the head. Magic Foot Drafts not only produce the effect of a mild, but continuous foot soaking, opening the pores (here the largest in the body) but they stimulate the excretory functions of the skin, enabling it to throw off the acid impurities from the system through these large pores.

Magic Foot Drafts cure rheumatism in every part of the body.

Every drop of blood in the body passes every so often through the feet, where the circulatory and nervous systems are exceedingly susceptible.

The Drafts have great power to absorb acid poisons from the blood. Each time a contaminated drop of blood passes through the foot the Drafts absorb a portion of the acid poison, gradually but surely purifying the blood—the only way to permanently cure rheumatism.

If you have rheumatism write us today and we will send you a pair of Magic Foot Drafts on free trial. If they relieve you send us One Dollar. If they don't, keep your money—the risk is ours. We know that they cure to stay cured. Write today to the MAGIC FOOT DRAFT COMPANY, W. B. 15, Oliver Building Jackson, Mich. Send no money, only your name.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

The Course of National Business Under the Dome.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The day in the Senate was eventful because of a notable speech by Senator Hoar on his bill regulating trusts and an attack by Senator Vest on protected industries through the operation of the Dingley law. Senator Vest used as a text for his remarks his resolution instructing the committee on finance to prepare and report a bill removing the duty on coal. Mr. Aldrich took exception to some of Mr. Vest's statements, and at his request the resolution went over. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's speech Mr. Nelson resumed his remarks begun yesterday in opposition to the omnibus statehood bill. Mr. Tallaferro secured the adoption of a resolution calling on the commissioner of fish and fisheries for all information regarding the sponge fisheries of foreign countries, with the view of encouraging the industry in the state of Florida.

After the general staff bill had been passed by a vote of 153 to 52, six members in succession, Messrs. Cooper (Wis.), Lamb (Va.), Morrell (Pa.), Burk (Pa.), Cassel (Pa.), and Adams (Pa.), denied the published reports to the effect that they had joined with other members to "pool" their clerical work. A number of bills of a minor character were passed, the most important being one to increase the pension of soldiers totally deaf from $20 to $40 a month. Bills were also passed to fix the times for holding United States court in Utah; to provide additional punishment for persons twice convicted of counterfeiting; to change the boundaries of the southern and central judicial divisions of Indian Territory; to authorize Washington and Westmoreland counties, Pennsylvania, to construct a bridge across the Monongahela river.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Senate today discussed the bill for the reorganization of the militia and also the statehood bill. Mr. Mallory led the Democratic senators in opposition to the section of the militia bill providing for the creation of a reserve force of trained men, the contention being that it not only infringed the rights of the several states, but also increased the standing army by 100,000. A resolution offered by Mr. Stewart was adopted, directing the committee on the District of Columbia to make inquiry regarding the wholesale and retail price of coal in Washington and to ascertain whether the scarcity of coal is the result of failure in shipments to Washington or whether there is any lack of prompt and efficient distribution among the people.

In the House the Senate bill for the redemption of the silver coinage of the Hawaiian Islands and its recoinage into United States coin was passed without debate after one hour's debate. It provides for the redemption of silver coins by being received either in Hawaii or the United States in the payment of dues. Standard silver coins of the United States may be exchanged for coin of Hawaii at their face value. Hawaiian silver coins will be legal tender until Jan. 1, 1904; Hawaiian silver certificates shall be redeemed before Jan. 1, 1906, and thereafter they cannot lawfully circulate as money. Several bills of minor importance also were passed. The Philippine constabulary bill was made a special order of business for tomorrow. A Senate bill to refund certain tonnage taxes was passed. A resolution was adopted which called upon the Secretary of War for the reports upon the operation of the law of Feb. 2, 1901, which prohibits the sale of beer and light wines at post exchanges. A Senate bill was passed to grant the town of Juneau, Alaska, title to lands now used for school purposes. A resolution was adopted to request state authorities to co-operate with the census office in securing a uniform system of death registration.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Most of the time in the Senate was occupied by discussion of the Vest resolution requesting the finance committee to report a bill removing the duty on anthracite coal. A House bill was passed amending the internal revenue laws allowing all distilled spirits now in bonded warehouses, or which may hereafter be produced and deposited therein the same allowance for loss from leakage or evaporation which now exists in favor of distilled spirits gauged and deposited prior to January 1, 1899. A bill also was passed authorizing the secretary of the interior to prescribe rules and regulations for the procurement of timber and stone for domestic and industrial purposes in the Indian Territory. The statehood bill was taken up at 2 o'clock and Mr. Nelson continued his remarks begun Monday. He had not concluded when at 4 o'clock, by unanimous consent, the Senate considered unobjected bills on the calendar. The following were passed. Granting additional lands adjacent to the site of the University of Montana for the university; to authorize, settle and compromise certain litigation pending in the circuit court for the western district of North Carolina in which the eastern band of Cherokee Indians ar involved; to redivide the district of Alaska into three recording and judicial divisions. The bill providing for the retirement of Chaplain Richmond P. Hobson brought forth a protest from Mr. Cockrell, who thought Congress should not be made a court of appeals to hear applications from officers after they had been declared fit for active service. Mr. Morgan gave notice he would continue to call the bill up until juctice is accorded Captain Hobson. Additional bills were then passed as follows: For the relief of certain enlisted men in the navy; to provide $100,000 for the purpose of a site and the erection of a public building at Shamokin, Pa., and to provide for the construction of a bridge across Rainy river, in Minnesota.

The House passed the Philippine constabulary bill as it was reported from the committee except for an amendment limiting the number of assistant chiefs to four. The bill provides that the chief of the constabulary, and the assistant chiefs, who are United States army officers, shall have the rank, pay and allowance of brigadier general and colonel respectively, the difference between such pay and their pay in their regular grades to be paid out of the Philippines treasury. The bill also provides that the Philippine scouts may be ordered to assist the constabulary when they shall be under the command of the chief or assistant chiefs. A substitute offered by Mr. Hull, of Iowa, to provide that the chief be a regular brigadier general of the army and the assistant chiefs officers not below the rank of lieutenant colonel was defeated. The present chief of the constabulary is Captain Allen, of the army. The resignation of Mr. Lanham, of Texas, who has been elected governor of Texas, was laid before the House.

Washington, Jan.12.—In the Senate today Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, continued his remarks in opposition to the omnibus statehood bill, and had not concluded when at 4 o'clock, by unanimous consent, a large number of unobjected pension bills on the calendar were passed. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, announced the death in this city yesterday of Representative Tongue, of Oregon, and offered resolutions expressing the sorrow of the Senate. The president pro tempore appointed a committee to accompany the remains to Oregon.

When the House met today the desk of the late Representative Tongue, of Oregon, who died suddenly in this city yesterday, was heavily draped with black and covered with flowers. A resolution was adopted providing for a session Sunday, February 8, for paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Salmon, of the Fourth New Jersey district.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was reported. The speaker announced the resignation of Mr. Henry, of Texas, from the committee on insular affairs and the appointment of Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Moody, of Oregon, announced the death of his colleague, Representative Tongue, and offered resolutions of regret, which were adopted. The speaker appointed a committee to attend the funeral services.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

PEOPLE OF MANILA

Ask That Governor Taft Shall Remain in the Islands.

Manila, Jan. 12.—The general regret of the Filipino people at the possible departure of Governor Taft resulted yesterday in a popular demonstration for the purpose of urging the governor to remain in the islands. The streets of Manila have been placarded with signs saying, "We want Governor Taft," in English, Tagalog and Spanish. A crowd of 8,000 men marched to Malacanan palace, the governor's residence. Upon reaching the palace speeches were made by representatives of the Federal, Liberal and Nationalist parties in which the governor was urged to remain. The speakers said Mr. Taft's presence was necessary to preserve order, for the prevention of political disruption and to insure the maintenance of the present policy. The speakers paid personal tributes to the governor, the crowd cheering its approval.

In replying to the addresses Governor Taft said it would not be decided at present whether he would leave the islands or remain until next August. He assured the people that if he did leave the present policy of the American government would suffer no change, it not being a question of individual but of national policy.

After the speeches the thousands of natives who filled the grounds of the palace, broke into a cheer for the governor.

More Ladrones.

Manila, Jan. 12.—There has been an outbreak of landronesim in the province of Alba, Southern Luzon. A large force is now pursuing the bandits and additional constabulary have been dispatched to the province. The provincial officials report that they expect to disperse the robber bands within ten days.

McKinley's Birthday.

Columbus, O., Jan. 9.—Governor Nash issued a proclamation today suggesting that the 29th of January, the 60th anniversary of the birth of the late President McKinley, be observed with special exercises in the schools and colleges of the state. He says in it that while he has no authority in law to make such a recommendation, he is sure that a suggestion will be sufficient and that much good may come to the youth of the state by the study of the life and patriotic work of the late President.

Notable Decisions.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 12.—Judge Hazen, in the district court today, decided that the Bible could be read in the public schools of Kansas and also that Sunday theatres could be held in Topeka without molestation. Both cases were vigorously contested.

COAL COMPANIES

Present Their Case Before the Strike Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—The non-union men having closed their case, the coal companies opened their side of the controversy today before the strike commission. Chairman Gray is still confined to his home in Wilmington, suffering from a cold, and General Wilson again presided.

The proceedings were opened today by the Delaware & Hudson company, through its counsel, James H. Torrey, of Scranton. In presenting the case of the company he represents, Mr. Torrey first delivered an address, indicating what the company would try to prove. He spoke in part as follows:

"A general opening of the case on behalf of the respondents having already been made, I shall at this time confine myself so far as practicable to a brief statement of the particular matters which it is expected to prove, especially relating to the case of the Delaware & Hudson company. We shall prove the charter powers of the company as set forth in its answer already filed with the commission, by which it will appear that this was the first company to enter upon the business of mining and transporting out of the state its anthracite coal. We shall show that for many years up to the beginning of the 1900 strike the relations between the company and its employes had been friendly and harmonious, and that the inception of such degree of hostility as has since marked those relations was coincident with the entry into the anthracite field of the organization of the United Mine Workers.

"So far as relates to the formal demands pending before this commission, it is only fair to this respondent to state that it is in the position, unusual even in debate, and practically inadmissible in legal proceedings, of being compelled to prove a negative. After spending weeks of valuable time, the case upon the part of the miners was closed without the production of any material evidence to substantiate any of their claims.

"With almost infinite labor and pains, and by the aid of an army of clerks and accountants, a vast array of information has been accumulated for the use of the commission, with reference to the wages and conditions of employment of our employes. By these statements and from other testimony which will be offered it will be demonstrated that there is no merit in the first demand for a 20 per cent. increase upon the prices paid during the year 1901 to employes performing contract work. It will be shown that both the rates paid and the annual earnings upon this kind of work are larger than are paid in the bituminous coal fields for mining work, and the wages paid for occupations requiring skill and training in the region.

"We are satisfied the commission will find there is no manual employment requiring so little training or skill, the exposure to so little risk of health or life, and the occupation of so small a portion of the working day, which is so liberally compensated in wages as the work of the anthracite miner. In this connection we shall show that the employment is not extra hazardous, and is more than ordinarily healthful. We shall show that since the last increase of wages there has been no material advance in the cost of living. We shall negative the unsupported claim that the children of the miners are forced to work at an early age by submitting a list of our employes whose boys are working with the annual earings of the parents, which average about $540.

"To the second demand for an eight-hour day for company men, the evidence which has already been outlined, will, to a large extent, apply. In addition thereto we shall submit statements which will show that even during the period when coal was most in demand, and the collieries were operated to the limit of their capacity, the breakers operated an average of less than eight hours per day, for reasons partly due to the voluntary action of the men, and partly to causes beyond the control either of the company or the men. We have prepared a schedule showing the wages, the number of days worked and the annual wages of all company men and boys, the general average being for men $518.95, and for boys $196.93, which is a higher average than obtained in other similar employments.

"In this connection we shall show that the only tabulated statement offered in evidence by the union workers purporting to give a comparison of the earnings of company men in the bituminous and anthracite fields, is misleading in its scope, full of inaccuracies in detail, and false and misleading in conclusion.

"Bearing upon the third demand of the miners for the weighing of coal and the payment by the ton for mining, we will show that for many years this company has paid at some of its mines by weight and at others by the car. We shall show the actual product in marketable coal, of units of weight, and per car, and that a practical uniformity of wages resulted from both systems. We shall show that so far as concerns our own employes, no complaint has ever been made directly to the company that either system was unfair or resulted in inadequate or unequal remuneration for the labor actually performed.

"We have claimed in our answer that the commission cannot under the terms of the submission of the issues which it is to pass upon, consider the fourth demand submitted by the complainants, viz.: The execution of an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America governing the wages to be paid and the condition of the employment of its employes. Without waiving this claim we shall offer such testimony, in addition to the evidence already before the commission to establish the undesirability of such an agreement if it were fairly at issue. We shall show that the relations between this respondent and its employes had been for many years peaceful and harmonious until they were disturbed by the machinations of the officers and agents of the United Mine Workers; that the effect on the organization of its employes in that association has been to create a spirit of unrest, discontent and hostility upon the part of the employes; that the discipline which is essential to the safe and profitable conduct of the business has been very greatly impaired; that systematic efforts have been made to force all of its employes into the organization; that the management of the business might be put absolutely under its control; and that in many instances to further the designs of the organization the efficiency and productive capacity of the men has been voluntarily diminished."

In conclusion he said the Miners' Union had no control over its members; that no blacklist was ever prepared or recognized by the company, and that the evidence produced by the Delaware & Hudson company will tend to indicate its sincere desire to establish and maintain amicable and friendly relations with its employes.

Upon the conclusion of his address, Mr. Torrey called to the witness stand Charles C. Rose, of Scranton, superintendent of the mining department of the company. Under the examination of Mr. Torrey, the witness said that prior to the 1900 strike, the relations between the company and the men were cordial. After that strike most of the company's men joined the miners' union, which resulted in considerable discontent among the men, and the breaking up of discipline in and about the mines. In some collieries the men are required to load 2,800 pounds to a car, in other mines 2,850 pounds. At one colliery the weight is fixed at 2,750 pounds. The size of the cars, he said, differ at various collieries. So far as he knew no blacklist exists in the anthracite regions.

The witness also stated that it would be unwise to have weekly pay days. The men, he said, now lose twice as much time with semi-monthly pay as they did when they were paid once a month.

Mr. Rose concluded his testimony by producing a letter written to him by President Olphant, of the company, after the strike ended. The letter told him to stand by the men who stood by the company during the strike. He was instructed to warn those employes to be careful, and "if reviled, revile not against." Regarding the returning strikers, the letter said: "Give them a good welcome; they are not all bad who are misled." The communication also instructed the superintendent to take back all men where places could be found for them, but no man should be taken back who had been guilty of committing a crime.

On cross-examination by counsel for the miners Mr. Rose said that prior to 1900 the contract miners obtained $550 to $650 a year. Mr. Rose said he considered eight hours a fair day for the miners, but firemen should work twelve hours. While the law permitted 12-year-old boys to work on the breakers he did not think boys of that age should be there. Two years ago he did not think the 10 per cent. increase given the men was fair, but he had since changed his mind. He could not, however, reconcile himself to the increase now asked for the miners. He said the companies would have voluntarily paid the increase in 1900 if the men had remained at work.

Replying to a question by Commissioner Watkins, Mr. Rose said it was not necessary for the miner and his laborer to go to saloons to divide their wages, as alleged by the miners. The company would give them a room where the division could be made. In reply to a question by President Mitchell, Mr. Rose said the miners are putting less coal in the cars now than they did two years ago. Mitchell replied: "You have the power to dock them, haven't you?"

"We have, but we don't fully exercise it," was the reply.

CHINA'S INDEMNITY.

London, Jan. 10.—The negotiations between the powers regarding the method of paying the Chinese indemnity are proceeding. Washington's acceptance of the Chinese proposal to pay in silver does not meet with the cordial approval of Europe. A foreign office official said to a representative of the Associated Press today:

"America and England have both been peculiarly generous to China, but this last step meets with considerable opposition in various quarters. We are willing to do everything in our power, but the situation is very complicated. The Chinese say that if they have to pay in gold it will mean their country's ruin. On the other hand, if the payment is made in silver at the present value of the tael the indemnity, which was made as low as it consistently could be made, will be enormously reduced. Possibly we may be able to reach some compromise which will be satisfactory not only to the United States, but to other powers who do not feel so generously inclined, by an extension of the time for payments and other arrangements by which all the creditor nations may be satisfied and serious consequences to China averted.

The Right Thing.

A New Catarrh Cure, Which Is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several ypears Eucalyptol, Guaiacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given separate-

ly and only very recently an ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics into a pleasant, effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y. says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50-cent bottle of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me, and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo. J. Casanova, of Hotel Griffon, West 9th st., New York city, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and really they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburg advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit, as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full size package and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.

IMMIGRANTS TO ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 10.—The publication of the board of trade returns, which show that the stream of alien immigration is still increasing, as it has done in past years, at the rate of 10,000 persons a year, is generally commented upon in the newspapers and has produced demands for the enactment of legislation to deal with the matter.

Sir Marcus Samuel, lord mayor of London, had occasion to send a German to prison for obtaining a luncheon and evading payment for the meal; at the same time he entered a strong plea for an alien immigration act to provide for the sending of such persons back to their own country.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—Dr. L. F. Flick, president of the free hospital for Poor Consumptives here, has announced that Henry Phipps, of New York, formerly a partner of Andrew Carnegie, had contributed $300,000 for the establishment of an institution in this city for the treatment and study of consumption. The institution is to be known as the "Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis."

It will be so endowed as to derive an income of about $30,000 or $40,000 annually.

While Mr. Phipps' original contribution amounts to $300,000, the endowment plan will increase the amount to about $1,500,000.

New German Loan.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—The imperial budget for 1903 was approved by the Brundesrath yesterday. It estimates the expenditures at $615,245,183. A loan of $54,-080,434 will be required to balance the revenues and the expenditure. The total expenditure which is $40,122,404 above that of 1902, is made up of $499,-661,192 recurring expenditures and $55,-606,010 non-recurring, under the head of ordinary estimates, while the extraordinary estimates aggregate $59,975,981.

The Bundesrath fixed the maximum issue of treasury bonds at $68,800,000, the same as in 1902.

The SATURDAY EVENING POST

Old Gorgon Graham

Readers of The Saturday Evening Post need no introduction to Old Man Graham. They know him as Pierrepont's father and the central figure in Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son. In a new series, by the same author, Old Man Graham delivers more of the business philosophy and shrewd humor that have made him famous.

By F. Hopkinson Smith

A Point of Honor, soon to appear, is an unusually readable tale in which are set forth some of the humors of the French duel.

William Allen White's Washington Papers

The country boasts of three or four political writers as shrewd and clever as Mr. White; but not one of them possesses his fresh, keen humor or his striking, forceful way of saying things. Mr. White will write a weekly Washington letter for the magazine during the winter.

Owen Wister's New Tale

Mr. Wister's next contribution to the magazine introduces the reader to the author's old friends, Mr. Skookum Smith and Mr. Frisco Baldy.

$1·00·NOW— The Subscription Price is One Dollar a year until February 1st. After Feb. 1st. the Subscription Price WILL BE $2

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BARON VON STERNBERG

The New German Charge d'Affaires at Washington.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—Baron Speck Von Sternburg, the newly appointed charge d'affaires of Germany at Washington, conferred with Chancelor Von Buelow for two hours today. He was in conference with the chancellor for an hour yesterday evening. The baron will be received in audience by the emperor Tuesday or Wednesday. He has engaged transportation on the Hamburg-American liner Auguste-Victoria, which is to sail from Hamburg January 20 for New York.

The Cologne Gazette today in an apparently inspired statement denies that Ambassador Von Holleben's retirement from Washington is connected with President Roosevelt's refusal to arbitrate the Venezuelan dispute or to the alleged ill-feeling in the United States towards Germany.

"In spite of the unfriendly comments in the American press," the Cologne Gazette says, "the attitude of the United States government and President towards Germany has always continued very correct, in fact even friendly." The statement also says that Dr. Von Holleben's leave of absence is "not connected with the Pauncefote affair."

Baron Speck Von Sternburg will be given ample rank. He will not be a simple charge d'affaires, but from the beginning will have a special rank, probably that of ambassador extraordinary, so that although Dr. Von Holleben will retain for an indefinite period the title of ambasador to the United States, Baron Speck Von Sternburg will really have a rank equal or superior to that of Dr. Von Holleben. Since the emperor has been giving special personal attention to Germany's relations with the United States he was said on several occasions, it is said, that Germany ought to be represented at Washington by a personality which would win the regard of the American people as well as the confidence of the American government. His majesty on one occasion alluded to the personality of Wu Ting Fang, the former Chinese minister at Washington, as being of exceptional value to China. One of Chancellor Von Buelow's considerations in recommending the appointment of Baron Speck Von Sternburg was that the latter is not a new man in Washington but one already having an assured place in the respect of the President, Secretary Hay and other members of the administration. The appointment seems to have come as a complete surprise to Baron Von Sternburg, for he told the correspondent of the Associated Press that he had already started for Calcutta when a telegram caught him in Paris. He added that he was very much pleased to return to the friends he had left in the United States a few years ago. Baron Speck Von Sternburg was born at Leeds, Eng., and did not see Germany until he was 7 years old. His father was a naturalized Englishman and his mother was a Miss Shaw, of Yorkshire.

Washington Senatorship.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 12.—A Republican successor to George Turner, Democrat, in the United States senate, will be elected by the legislature which convened today. The leading candidates in the contest are Levi Ankeny, a millionaire banker of Walla Walla, Harold Preston, a well-known lawyer, of Seattle, and ex-United States Senator John L. Wilson. Probably the most important piece of legislation to come up at this session will be to provide for a railroad commission to be appointed by the governor.

A Meteor Falls.

Warren, Ill., Jan. 10.—A meteorite weighing about fifty pounds fell near the Elliott Manufacturing company's factory, within the city limits, Thursday night. The engineer heard it strike the ground within a few feet of the building. It is a heavy mass of iron, worn smooth on all its outer edges.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is In Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

REED SMOOT,

The Mormon Candidate for the United States Senate.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—The absorbing tonic in Utah today is the attitude of President Roosevelt toward Reed Smoot, the Mormon candidate for the United States Senate, according to a Salt Lake dispatch to the Chronicle. Excitement over the prospects of an apostle candidate already runs high. A warning message has come from Washington, through Senator Kearns, which has intensified the situation. Mormons are stunned and bewildered and representatives of the church have been in close consultation.

That part of the message which caused comment is the following abstract from President Roosevelt's interview with Senator Kearns:

"I am deeply interested in the future of Utah, in its material unbuilding, as well as in the future and best interests of the Republican party. The election to the United States Senate of an apostle would work great harm to the state. It would be very unwise. It would certainly lead to contentions and strife and bitterness here, if not in Utah, and would unquestionably be a misfortune to those who are interested in all that goes to make the state of Utah prosperous and great.

"I have every confidence in the wisdom of the majority of the members of the Utah legislature and I fell sure that if they understood the gravity of the situation as it appears to me, and as I have heard it expressed by members of the Senate, they will refrain from any action which will not result in good for the future of Utah and her people. I desire you to place me on record as kindly, but firmly advising against the election of any apostle to the United States senatorship."

Reed Smoot, who has been regarded as the most promising candidate for United States senator, is an apostle of the Mormon church and had an overwhelming majority of pledges in the legislature. Until now it was supposed that he would have a walkaway. When seen Mr. Smoot said that he was still a candidate and would continue to be. He has been closeted with some of the men most prominent in state and church affairs. It is believed that the legislature will persist in suporting him.

C. E. Loose, a friend of Smoot's, went to Washington last week to see the President and is on the way home. He is also bringing with him a statement from the President similar to the one made public at Washington by Senator Kearns.

GOVERNOR BAILEY.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 12.—Willis J. Bailey was sworn in as governor of Kansas today, succeeding W. E. Stanley. The occasion was one of enthusiasm for the thousands of Republicans who came from all parts of the state to participate in the ceremonies. In his inaugural address Governor Bailey reaffirmed the ante-election pledges of his party. After

GOV. WILLIS J. BAILEY.

Governor Bailey had been sworn in Lieutenant Governor Hanna and the other new state officials took the oath of office. The inaugural ceremonies took place in the Auditorium and were witnessed by a crowd of nearly 10,000 persons.

The state legislature assembled today. Interest in the session centers chiefly in the contest for the United States senatorship. Congressman Long, Congressman Curtis and several others of prominence are in the race and the contest promises to be one of exceptional interest.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

London, Jan. 10.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's tour of South Africa is beginning to attract great attention. Both at Pretoria and Johannesburg he received great ovations, an interesting feature of which was the intermingling of Stars and Stripes and Union Jacks as a compliment to Mrs. Chamberlain. The secretary's outspoken replies to the Boer suggestions, however, are creating a certain feeling of uneasiness among the government supporters here who publicly and privately expressed doubt whether any good will come forth. Briefly, Mr. Chamberlain so far has not only declared practically that no further concessions can be made by Great Britain but he has also upbraided the Boers for their lack of appreciation of what Great Brtan has already done. To use the expression of a paper which has always been has warm supporter, Mr. Chamberlain "allowed himself to be drawn early in the game."

JOINT REPLY

Of the Powers to the Venezuelan Proposition.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—That portion of the joint reply of the powers to Venezuela suggesting a settlement without arbitration goes only so far as to offer to treat for a settlement out of court after the payment of cash or the giving of a sufficient guarantee for the payment of $335,-000 to each power. This reservation remains as the fixed and only condition precedent to arbitration or negotiations direct for a supplementary agreement. The German government would much prefer to close up the matter by negotiations through Minister Bowen while the blockade continues, than withdraw the blockade and adjust the claims through The Hague arbitration court.

Castro's Reply.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Minister Bowen transmitted to the state department today another reply from President Castro touching the arbitration proposal. As heretofore, President Castro expresses willingness to submit the matter to arbitration, and in addition to his former communication, he is now willing to recognize the propriety of submitting the claims referred to in the British and German notes to The Hague, something that he has not up to this point been willing to do. Some details remain to be arranged before the next step, which is the appointment of commissioners, can be taken up. It is not yet known how Castro will receive the demands still insisted upon by the allies for a money payment, and how he will view the rejection of his own demand for the immediate withdrawal of the blockade as conditions precedent.

London, Jan. 9.—President Castro's reply to the powers, accepting the arbitration conditions of the allies, was delivered to the foreign office this afternoon by Craig Wadsworth, third secretary of the United States embassy. Mr. White, the charge d'affaires, is ill and has been in the country most of the week. The reply is regarded as having much more finality than expected and as definitely settling the submission of all the difficulties to arbitration.

THE MARCONI COMPANY.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 10.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph company, of Canada, has given notice of an application to parliament for an act of incorporation to transact and do business all over British North America, British Isles, Europe and on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and on the islands and places near the same. Powers also are asked for leasing or purchasing existing telegraph, telephone or cable companies.

Washington, Jan. 10.—President Roosevelt today consented to prepare and have transmitted over his signature the first formal message by wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic ocean. Hon. John. W. Griss, former attorney general, presented to the President Major Flood Page, the representative of this country of Marconi, the inventor of the wireless system of telegraphy. Major Page requested the President formally to open the public work of Cape Cod station with a message to King Edward and he promised to do so. It is said that the Cape Cod station will be in working order in about ten days. The president will deliver to Major Page the message to be transmitted and upon arrival in this country of Marconi, who is expected shortly, the inventor personally will transmit the message.

A CANADIAN FIRE.

London, Ont., Jan. 10.—One of the most disastrous fires in the history of this city occurred last night in the immense plant of the McClary Manufacturing Company. A boy, working in the stamping department, dropped a burning match into a vat of oil and with a report like a cannon the oil went up in a sheet of flame. Like a flash it spread to the ceiling of the first floor and the employes rushed out of the building in a panic. In this portion of the works were located the stamping room, with 100 presses; the tinsmith department, the japanning department, the artists' department and the wrapping rooms, where tinware is made ready for market. About five hundred men, women and boys were in the building. There was a rush for the elevator and stairs and in a terrible scorched and begrimed condition the employes rushed to the street, but none were in a serious condition. The fire burned fiercely four hours, the firemen being utterly unable to cope with it.

When the first brigade arrived the hydrants were found to be frozen and when the water was turned into the hose the pressure would not throw the streams 50 feet. The fire burnt itself out.

The loss is $300,000. The McClary firm is practically the only stamping firm in the dominion, and also one of the largest in America.

Oregon Senatorship.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 12.—One of the most interesting contests for United States senator since Oregon was admitted to statehood is down for decision at the hands of the state legislature which convened in biennial session today. C. W. Fulton, of Astoria, appears to lead the race, with Governor T. T. Geer a close second and several dark horses looming up in the background.

New Trial for Ames Denied.

Minneapolis, Jan. 12.—Judge Brooks today denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Former Superintendent of Police Frederick W. Ames, convicted of bribery. Appeal will now be taken to the supreme court.

IS A LUNATIC.

Fired a Shot at the Royal Carriage in Madrid.

Madrid, Jan. 12.—Feitor, the monomaniac, who Saturday afternoon fired a shot with a pistol at a carriage in the royal procession in which the Duke of Sotomayor, the grand chamberlain, was supposed to be riding, which caused the circulation of reports that an attempt had been made on the life of King Alfonso, is shown by letters found upon him, to have a wife and two children living in Buenos Ayres, Argentina. The Spanish government has telegraphed there for information regarding Feito's antecedents.

It transpires that Feito was confined for nearly one year in a lunatic asylum in Buenos Ayres. Since he returned to Spain last June, he has lived chiefly in Madrid, vainly seeking employment, often changing his abode, and always attracting notice by his reticence and gloomy aspect. He pestered people in high positions for protection and wrote to even King Alfonso and other sovereigns. He was several times employed in aristocratic houses, but was always dismissed as crazy. Feito alleges that the Argentine government robbed him of hundreds of thousands of pounds and imprisoned him when he instituted suit to recover the money.

When Feito fired at the carriage of the Duke of Sotomayor, the queen mother and the Infanta were very much alarmed. The king was very cool, however, and inquired if any one had been hurt. After being informed to the contrary, he chatted with the civil governor, who walked alongside the royal carriage, giving his majesty the details of the outrage. Upon arriving at the palace the king immediately repaired to a balcony to watch the excited populace. The queen, in the meanwhile, was so upset that physicians had to be called to attend her.

The pistol used by Feito was an old double-barreled weapon.

The police are searching for an anarchist named Pierçonti, who was recently expelled from Argentina, and went to Barcelona, where all trace of him was lost.

A dynamite bomb which was sent here by mail in a box from Barcelona, has been found at the railroad station. All attempts to discover the consignee of the box have been fruitless. The bomb reached here the day before the funeral of Senor Sagasta, and is supposed to have been for use during the passage of the funeral cortege.

ANOTHER TRAIN SEIZED

Tuscola Citizens Decided Coal Was Necessary to Health.

Tuscola, Ill., Jan. 13.—About two hundred citizens of this city, following the example of the people of Arcola, confiscated ten car loads of coal at the Illinois Central yards yesterday and it was distributed among the sufferers who were out of fuel. There is not a pound of coal in any of the coal yards and when the people saw the loaded cars sidetracked here they determined to relieve the situation to some extent.

Mayor Roberts threw no obstacle in the way and the board of health passed a resolution, stating that it was necessary for the preservation of the health of the people.

Business men, bankers and prominent citizens joined in the raid, but the coal seized was paid for, a committee being appointed to collect the money and hold it for the railroad company.

HAZING AT ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 12.—As a result of a fight between midshipman Robert A. Pearson, a member of the fourth class from Concord, N. H., and Francis G. Blasdel, of New York, the former is in the hospital with a broken jaw and Blasdel is locked up. The affair occurred a week ago Sunday night, and was the result of Pearson's refusal to be hazed by upper classmen. The upper classmen had been "running" him and some time ago he is said to have fainted under the

PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS!

We will send to every subscriber or reader of The Toledo Blade

A full-sized ONE DOLLAR package of VITÆ-ORE, by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicine he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. VITÆ-ORE is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver and requires about twenty years for oxidization. It contains FREE IRON, FREE SULPHUR AND MAGNESIUM, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, LaGrippe and Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. VITÆ-ORE will do the same for you, as it has done for hundreds of the readers of this paper who have accepted this offer and MADE NATURE THEIR DOCTOR, if you will give it a trial, which none should hesitate to do on this liberal offer. SEND FOR A $1.00 PACKAGE AT OUR RISK. You have nothing to lose if the medicine does not benefit you. WE WANT NO ONE'S MONEY WHOM VITÆ-ORE DOES NOT BENEFIT. Can anything be more fair? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. Investigation will bear out our statement that we MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY in this announcement and will do just as we agree. Write for a package TO-DAY at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, so that we may give you special directions for treatment, if same be necessary, and mention this paper, so that we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterwards the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for skepticism, but ask only your investigation and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. You must not write on a postal card. In answer to this, address

THEO. NOEL COMPANY, Blade Dept., Vitæ-Ore Building, Chicago, Ill.

BEET SUGAR MEN

Yielding the Point as to Reciprocity With Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 10.—For three days representatives of the beet sugar industry in Michigan have been in conference in this city, not only among themselves and other beet sugar producers from other states, but also with the Michigan delegation in Congress. Senator Burrows, who, last spring, opposed the Cuban legislation then pending, has been prominent in the conference.

Today Senator Burrows had a long interview with President Roosevelt, during which, it is understood, he indicated to him that the Cuban reciprocity treaty, now pending in the Senate, was not satisfactory to the beet sugar interests of his state and that it was likely to encounter serious opposition unless it could be so amended as to provide that the concession made to Cuba as to tariff rates should remain in force for five years. After mature consideration of the treaty the Michigan sugar producers had concluded that the treaty was open to objection, in that it did not insure stability of tariff rates for any clearly specified time. What the producers chiefly desire is stability of rates which would enable them to put additional capital in their industry and develop it further with some assurance of success. The strong inclination is made that unless an amendment can be made to the pending treaty fixing the rates between this country and Cuba for five years the Michigan congressional delegation will feel constrained to oppose ratification of the treaty. In this opposition, it is said, the Michigan congressmen will be joined by others, representing sugar producing states. So far as is known the President has not indicated what his attitude might be regarding the proposition to amend the pending treaty.

SECRETARY MOODY HURT.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The superintendent of the naval academy telephoned to the White House, this afternoon, that during the reception to Secretary Moody and Senator Hale, at Annapolis, this afternoon, the horses attached to their carriage ran away and Secretary Moody was thrown out and slightly bruised. Senator Hale escaped injury.

Those Chinese Students.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Kung Hsiang Hsi and Fei Chi Ho, the Chinese students whose exclusion by the treasury department has excited the interest of the missionary world, have finally been admitted to the country. The authorities at Buffalo have been notified by Commissioner of Immigration Sargent to allow the men to enter that port and they are now on their way to Oberlin college, Oberlin O., whither they were bound more than a year ago when they landed at San Francisco and found themselves barred by the immigration officials. Kung and Fei were brought to the country by Miss Luella Miner, the missionary. During the siege of the legationers at Pekin, it is said they rendered valuable service to the foreigners.

An Electric Belt Free

Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.

They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Gunge Supreme Electric Belts, the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.

Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter. There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong. From this establishment this institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the benedicent laws of the State.

These years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the superintendence of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached that stage of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supreme."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened or lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—100 gunge—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. Whenever in the opinion of our staff of specialists the wonderful curative and revitalizing forces of electricity will cure you we send you free of all cost, one of these Supreme Electric Belts. It is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to the Physicians' Institute, at 1539 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

FREE COAL.

House to Pass Measure for Rebate of Duties.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The ways and means committee of the house today decided to report a bill providing for a rebate—equal to the duty now imposed—on all kinds of coal and coming from all countries for a period of one year. This bill is a substitute for the one introduced by Representative Hill, of Connecticut, which provided for a rebate until June 30 next.

The bill provides: "That the secretary of the treasury be and he is hereby authorized and requested to make full rebates of duties imposed by law on all coal of every form and description imported into the United States from foreign countries for the period of one year from and after the passage of this act."

Representative Chardon (Tenn.) proposed an amendment striking out the words, for a period of one year," which was voted down. He then proposed an amendment placing all coals on the free list, which was likewise voted down. The final vote on the adoption of the bill was unanimous. Representatives Payne, Dalzell and Grosvenor held a conference with the President this morning relative to the action which has been taken by the committee.

The committee reported the bill but will not call it up in the house for consideration today as originally contemplated, the decision having been reached to bring it up under a rule tomorrow.

When the house met today on motion of Mr. Cushman (Wash.) the bill providing for a delegate in congress from Alaska was made a continuing order beginning on Wednesday, January 21.

The house then went into committee of the whole and took up the consideration of the army appropriation bill. The bill carried $73,875,276, being $4,063,065 less than the current law. Mr. Hull (Iowa) in charge of the measure, devoted some time to the discussion of the army transport service, arguing that the present service on the Pacific organized since the Spanish war, was the best in the world.

Coal Discussion in Senate.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Soon after the senate met today Mr. Jones (Nev.) favorably reported the resolution of Mr. Stewart introduced yesterday authorizing the committee on the District of Columbia to send for witnesses in connection with the coal investigation, to administer oaths and to compel the attendance of witnesses if necessary. The resolution was agreed to.

Consideration of the Vest resolution directing the finance committee to prepare and report a bill removing the duty on coal transportation was resumed. Mr. Dolliver (Iowa) defended the orders of Secretary Shaw which were issued last fall and instructed collectors of customs to resolve all reasonable doubt in favor of the importer.

GENERAL STAFF BILL.

Washington, Jan. 7.—By the terms of the bill for the creation of a general staff for the army, passed by the House, it becomes the duty of the general staff to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the army in time of war, to investigate and report on all questions affecting the efficiency of the service and to render professional aid to the secretary of war and to general officers and other superior commanders. The general corps is to consist of one chief of staff and two general officers, all to be detailed by the President from the officers of the army at large, not below the grade of brigadier-generals, four colonels, six lieutenant-colonels and twelve majors, twenty captains to be detailed from officers of the grade of captain or first lieutenant who, while so serving, shall have the rank, pay and allowances of captains mounted. All officers in the general staff shall be detailed therein for periods of four years. While serving in the general staff corps, officers may be assigned temporarily to duty with any branch of the army. Upon being relieved they shall return to the branch of the army in which they hold permanent commissions and no officer, except a general officer, shall be eligible to a further detail in the general staff corps until he has served two years with the branch of the army in which commissioned, except in the case of an emergency in the time of war. The bill also provides that the chief of staff, under the direction of the President, shall have supervision of all troops of the line and of the adjutant-general's, inspector-general's, judge advocate's, quartermaster's, subsistence, medical, pay and ordnance departments, the corps of engineers and the signal corps, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the President. Duties now prescribed in statute for the commanding-general of the army as a member of the board of ordnance and fortification and of the board of commissioners of soldiers' homes shall be performed by the chief of staff or other officer designated by the President.

THE CUBAN TREATY.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Cuban reciprocity treaty was considered at some length today by the Senate committee on foreign relations, but action upon it was postponed in order to afford an opportunity for the presentation of the views of the beet sugar industry. The conclusion is that the treaty will be favorably reported and without any great delay.

Representative Dead.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Representative Thomas J. Tongue, of the First congressional district of Oregon, died suddenly at his residence in this city yesterday afternoon of heart failure.

COAL PRICES.

Independent Operators Are Responsible for Them.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—Independent coal operators of the anthracite region are responsible almost entirely for the outrageous prices the consumer is required to pay for anthracite, if the testimony of the Washington retail dealers before the Senate committee on the District of Columbia is reliable.

Practically every dealer who took the stand admitted that he had charged $12 a ton for coal, but that the independent operators had exacted from $6 to $11.25 for coal delivered in Washington.

It was also the unanimous testimony that the Reading and the Pennsylvania railroad companies were selling coal to the retailers in this city at $5.75 a ton, and under an agreement with the Reading company the dealers had pledged themselves to furnish it to the consumers at $7.25. It was significant, however, that the two railroad companies, according to the testimony of the coal dealers, furnished less than one-third of the amount required to keep fires in the grates of the homes of Washington, but that the independent operators, who have heretofore been at the complete mercy of the Reading company, were able to supply this city with a great deal more coal than the railroad companies.

It was boldly stated by some of the dealers who were not members of the local coal merchants' association that the Pennsylvania and Reading companies were holding up the shipment of their own coal and were furnishing transportation facilities to the independent operators. They nominally were in the position of having agreed to sell coal at a low figure, but had furnished little and had entered into an agreement with the independent operators to secure a "rake-off" from the outrageous prices charged by the independent operators.

It developed that the railroad companies are living up to their agreement to furnish coal at $5.75 a ton, but that the independent operators are not bound by this agreement, and sell their products at the market price, which at the present time is more than double that existing under normal conditions, notwithstanding the fact that the wages of the miners and the cost of transportation are practically the same.

It also developed that the Reading railroad had declined to sell coal to a number of dealers here because some of them were not regular customers, and that others would not sign the agreement to dispose of the coal to the consumers at $7.25 a ton. The Reading company, which maintains retail establishments in Washington, has not only declined to sell to the retail coal dealers but when an individual customer attempted to buy coal at the Reading retail offices he was directed to return to the dealers who had declined to enter into an agreement with the Reading or had not been its own customers. Thus many of the poor people were punished because they happened to be patrons of a business house which did not conduct its operations through the Reading.

V. Baldwin Johnson, another retail dealer, is likely to get into trouble with the committee and he may be placed in arrest tomorrow if he does not answer a question prpounded by Senator Stewart. Johnson testified that he had been offered coal yesterday at $11.25 a ton, delivered in Washington. Senator Stewart inquired who was selling coal at such an exorbitant price in car load lots. Mr. Johnson declined to give the name on the ground that it would injure his business and cut off his supply from that source.

A NEW BRIGADIER.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The President has selected Colonel Edward M. Hayes, Thirteenth Infantry, for appointment as a brigadier general to succeed General John A. Johnston, upon the resignation of the latter, which will follow immediately upon his confirmation by the senate. Colonel Hayes is lying at the point of death at Fort Meade, S. D. He is the officer of longest commission in the United States army, which he entered as a boy of 13 years.

PHILIPPINE RELIEF.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The senate committee on Philippines today took favorable action upon an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, suggested by Senator Lodge, appropriating $2,500,000 for the purchase of draught animals for the Filipinos. The measure was prepared in response to a suggestion by Gov. Taft and the funds are desired to supply stock in place of that destroyed by disease.

A SILLY BILL.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Representative Griffith, of Indiana, has introduced a bill to prohibit the accumulation of wealth. It proposes to condemn as a public nuisance and a public peril any man who possesses more than $10,000,000, and to confiscate all of his property in excess of that amount, to be covered into the public treasury.

Rear Admiral Melville.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—Rear Admiral George W. Melville reached the retiring age of 62 years today, but by a special order of the secretary of the navy he will continue to serve as engineer-in-chief of the navy, a position in which he has made a most excellent record, until next fall. This is the first instance in which a retired officer has served as chief of a bureau, with the exception of that of Captain Samuel C. Lemly (retired), who is still judge-advocate-general of the navy.

APPEAL TO MINERS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued the following circular letter to all local unions in the anthracite district:

"To the officers and members of local unions of the U. M. W. of A. in the anthracite region:

"Gentlemen:—You are no doubt aware that a serious coal famine exists in all the Eastern and seaboard cities due to the shortage of the anthracite coal supply. The situation has reached an acute stage and has resulted in great suffering and hardship to the poor of the cities, whose earnings are insufficient to enable them to pay the excessive prices now being charged for fuel and it is subjecting the general public to great inconvenience.

"To relieve the situation and alleviate, as far as possible the suffering now being endured, is the duty of every one connected with the production of coal. With this end in view we are prompted to address this communication to all members of our union and request that they cooperate with the management of the mines in an effort to increase the product of coal.

"The gravity of the situation is such as to require that every mine worker shall exert himself and every means at his command to this end.

"Upon reading this communication in the columns of the daily papers local unions should hold meetings and devise means by which the daily output of the mines may be increased. These means should be continued until the weather moderates and the great necessity for fuel shall have passed.

"JOHN MITCHELL,
"President U. M. A. of A.
"T. D. Nicholls, Thomas Duffy, James Fahey, presidents anthracite district."

INDIANOLA POSTOFFICE.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi, today conferred with Postmaster General Payne regarding the Indianola, Miss., postoffice, and again urged the reopening of the postoffice, either with or without Mrs. Minnie Cox, the present postmistress, in charge of the office. Senator McLaurin showed Mr. Payne a telegram he received today from P. C. Chapman, an attorney of Indianola, stating that the postmistress resigned voluntarily, that she left town voluntarily and that she will be protected if she returns.

Senator McLaurin said he was able to give assurance that the postmistress would be entirely safe in returning and stated that the present situation imposed great hardship on the people of Indianola.

The present attitude of the administration is that the postoffice will be reopened and Mrs. Cox reinstated as postmistress, if the responsible authorities of Indianola furnish assurance of protection. If the mayor and sheriff will give assurance of her safety, Postmaster General Payne will recommend to President Roosevelt, who is personally considering the case, that the office be re-established and the present postmistress brought back to Indianola and again installed in charge.

Senator McLaurin was told that while the assurances from private citizens were gratifying, official assurance is a prerequisite and this assurance will be requested by Senator McLaurin.

Senator McLaurin also conferred with the President regarding the case.

The Transport Service.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, had a conference today with the president on the proposition to abandon the government transport service on the Pacific. Chairman Hull is opposed to the relinquishment of the transport service. He says that the United States now has the best transport service in the world, and it is much cheaper in operation than any similar service by commercial lines would be.

Favors Cuban Treaty.

Washington, Jan. 12.—President Roosevelt had a long conference today with Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, who has just returned from Cuba. Mr. Babcock told the President that he was heartily in favor of the ratification of the pending Cuban reciprocity treaty, particularly as he regarded ratification as a good stroke of business policy for the United States.

COLD IN GREAT BRITAIN

Zero Weather in Scotland; Trains Delayed.

London, Jan. 13.—Severely cold weather continues to prevail in the United Kingdom. Near Lanark, Scotland, the thermometer fell to near zero, being lower temperature than recorded for ten years. At Loch Leven curling is in full force, traffic on the railroads of Scotland is impeded by snow drifts and skating is expected in the midlands tomorrow. Even the islands of Jersey and Guernsey are covered with snow.

Deaths from exposure have been reported; snow storms along the coast have caused a number of minor wrecks and the harbors are full of vessels which have sought refuge from the severity of the weather.

MR. HEWITT DYING.

New York, Jan. 12.—Abram Stevens Hewitt, former mayor of New York city, and distinguished as a philanthropist, politician and student, is dying.

At 9 o'clock this morning the following bulletin was posted by the physicians attending Mr. Hewitt:

Mr. Hewitt's condition remains unchanged. His intellect is unclouded.

(Signed.)
"E. L. KEYES, M. D.
"E. L. KEYES, JR., M. D."

Mr. Hewitt, who is in his 81st year, has been confined to his bed since Thursday at his residence in this city. He is suffering from an obstructive jaundice. Since then Mr. Hewitt has been constantly attended by Dr. C. H. Chetwood, Dr. E. L. Keyes and Dr. E. L. Keyes, Jr., and three nurses. Dr. Francis Delafield was called in in consultation.

The immediate members of the family were summoned to the house last night. There were present Mrs. Hewitt, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss Hewitt, Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Erskin Hewitt, Edward Cooper, General and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cooper.

Mr. Hewit was born in Haverstraw, N. Y., on July 21, 1822, and was graduated from Columbia college at the head of his class in 1842. With Edward Cooper, son of Peter Cooper, he founded the firm of Cooper & Hewitt, to which Peter Cooper, whose daughter Mr. Hewitt married, turned over his iron business. Mr. Hewitt organized the Cooper Union. He has been the secretary of the board of trustees continuously. In 1874 Mr. Hewitt was elected to Congress, serving, with the exception of one term, until 1886, when he was elected mayor of New York.

Radway's Pills

Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. Cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels.

Sick Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Dizzy Feelings, Dyspepsia.

One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily or those subject to bilious pains and torpidity at the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 6 Elm Street New York.

Carnegie's Taxes.

New York, Jan. 12.—The tax assessment books opened to the public today show that Andrew Carnegie leads the list of personal property assessments with $5,000,000. This list includes: Russell Sage, $2,000,000; John Jacob Astor, $2,000,000; J. D. Rockefeller, $2,500,000; J. Pierpont Morgan, $800,000; Howard Gould, $750,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, $250,000, Reginald Vanderbilt, $850,000. The real estate assessed valuation of the Greater New York city shows an increase of $1,425,452,287 over 1902; personal property, $89,968,243 increase.

Among those who are not taxed by reason of having sworn off their taxes on the ground of being non-residents are Richard Croker, William Waldorf Astor and Geo. J. Gould, of Lakewood.

Kentucky Whisky.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 12.—The majority of the distilleries in Kentucky are being operated and it is probable that the 1903 output will be the largest for many years. It is conceded by distillers that the 1895, 1896 and 1897 utputs will be exhausted by July 1, unless the price shall become so great that compounders will use younger whisky, in which event there will be famine in young as well as matured whisky. This is due to the limit placed on the production in recent years, the extension of the outage and the demand for whisky.

Twenty-Five Hundred Strong

We Await Your Orders

Each employee thoroughly trained to attend to his or her special part of your order in the quickest possible time and without mistake. Not only best goods at lowest prices, but PROMPT SHIPMENTS are largely responsible for our immense and still rapidly increasing business. Ninety-seven out of every hundred orders are shipped within 3 days after being received and thousands are shipped the same day.

Don't you think it would pay you to trade with us? From our large catalogue you can buy everything you need at wholesale prices. Fill out the coupon and send it with 15 cents for our catalogue TODAY—you will more than save your money on the first order you send us.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
Send for Catalogue TODAY and get ready for Spring "fixing up."
Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago.
Enclosed find 15 cents, for which please send me Catalogue No. 71.
Name _____
Write very plain.
Express Office _____ Post Office _____
County _____ State _____

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago

VERMONT PROHIBITION.

Nearly a Million Drinks Sold in Montpelier, Vt.

Montpelier Vt., Jan. 13.—The coming report of the city liquor agent for the year ending February 1, will show that the citizens of this prohibition place spent $30,000 for whiskey, gin and alcohol. As the liquor has been sold in bulk the 8,000 odd residents have consumed during the twelve months over 450,000 straight whiskies, toddies, punches and "old kings."

An "old king" is a "finger" of alcohol diluted with a like amount of water, and is the favorite drink for the reason that one gets a maximum amount of "kick" for the money invested. Add to the liquor agents' sales the amount of rum sold over the hotel bars in violation of law, and the total number of drinks is brought up to 900,000, or a little over three per day for each man, woman and child in the place.

The agency is maintained by law and is generally called the "Governor's bar." When legally conducted it dispenses liquor for medicinal purposes, and then only on a written order from a physician. As most of the sales are by the pint the agent must have about 45,000 orders on file. They are worth 50 cents each to the physicians.

One would think from the report of the liquor agent that prohibition went hand in hand with illness. The report of the city health officer, however, shows no sickness in town. The two are having a sad time making their reports match. It is suggested that the rum has been sold as a preventive of disease. This would place Vermont whiskey on a pedestal it never before occupied.

COLORADO'S SENATOR.

Senator Hanna Urges Republicans to Stand Together.

Denver, Col., Jan. 12.—The confusion existing in Colorado as a result of the fight over the selection of a successor to United States Senator Henry M. Teller, is puzzling even to the most acute political minds. Mr. Wolcott and his friends insist that action looking to the unseating of certain Democratic members of the house, because of alleged fraud in the ballot and returns, be taken before balloting is begun on the senatorship. He charges his Republican opponents with deliberate delay in this matter because of a deal with the Democrats, which involved this question. In a statement issued by Mr. Wolcott, he says:

"Gross frauds, concerning which the evidence is indisputable, should lead to the unseating of 17 fraudulently elected Democrats in the house.

"Every friend of mine, including the 17 members who asked for a caucus, is anxious to have a speedy vote on unseating these fraudulently elected Democrats, but there is grave danger that there will be no action on expelling them until after the 20th, when voting on the senatorship will commence.

"If the legislature shall be made Republican on joint ballot before a senator is elected, all that I or my friends ask is that he shall be chosen in free and fair conference or caucus by the Republican members."

The anti-Wolcott Republicans have maintained all along that no deal between the Democrats and the anti-Wolcott forces has been made and that they will never vote for a Democrat for United States senator. Among the several candidates of the anti-Wolcott people, Frank C. Goudy, of Denver, probably has the largest following. Some say that the split in the Republican party will result in Mr. Teller's return to the senate and should the contested seats in the house be given to the Democrats, there is little doubt that Teller will be chosen, as he was endorsed by the Democratic state convention and by nearly all the county conventions. However, former Governor Alva Adams, of Pueblo, looms up as a possibility.

The following telegram has been received by Wm. Stapleton, editor of the Denver Republican:

"Washington, Jan. 10.—We, in common with all the friends of the Republican party here, deplore the conditions now existing in the legislature in your state. Anything that will destroy the prospects of electing a Republican senator is deprecated to the utmost degree. If a remedy can be found, we most earnestly appeal to those Republicans controlling the situation to make the efforts, considering above all else the interests of the party. (Signed.)

"M. A. HANNA,
"H. C. PAYNE."

FRANCE WILL JOIN

The Three Powers in the Venezuelan Blockade.

Port of Spain, Jan. 9.—France may join the European powers in the blockade of the Venezuelan coast, for the reason that Venezuela has failed to make the first payment of $200,000 due on the French claim on December 31.

Venezuela also owes the French cable company $20,000, and the company refuses to extend credit to the government. President Castro is deeply incensed. His attempts to borrow money from the Bank of Venezuela have failed. The government also owes that institution $2,500,000.

President Castro's next step will be to force a loan from the merchants. The better element in Venezuela is urging him to give up his office. His resignation has been publicly demanded in a speech delivered in the plaza. It is impossible for him to hold power beyond February.

Troops are sleeping in the plazas of the capital in expectation of an attack.

The foreign bankers are waiting for a change in the government before negotiating any loan.

General Matos, the leader of the revolution, in a public letter guarantees a satisfactory settlement with the allies within 24 hours after he is inaugurated President of Venezuela. He asserts that Castro delays the settlement in the hope of uniting the people.

There is hunger now, and there will be starvation later. Seven hundred killers at La Guaira have gone to join the revolutionists. The situation is deplorable. President Castro conceals and the censor stops all unfavorable news.

There is a rumor that the allies will cut the cable and then land and seize the custom houses.

Caracas, Jan. 9.—United States Minister Bowen has received orders to leave Venezuela next Saturday for Washington, where he will present the Venezuelan case to the British-German commission. An American warship will call for Mr. Bowen at La Guaira.

After two stormy meetings of the cabinet, all the conditions set forth in the replies of the powers to President Castro's last proposals in the matter of settling the Venezuelan dispute through arbitration, have been accepted by the Venezuelan government. The government considers these conditions to be unjust, but declares it is obliged to yield to force.

The Venezuelan answer was delivered at the United States legation here yesterday. The conditions of the powers cover cash payments to the allies and guarantees for the payment of the balance of their claims. It can be said on good authority that the question of raising the existing blockade will not be considered.

A MILLION HORSE-POWER

Expected to Be Developed at Niagara in Ten Years.

Niagara, N. Y., Jan. 13.—So great have been the demands for more Niagara cheap power that work has been pushed night and day, and the new shaft which will double the capacity of the plant is now complete and the machinery installed. A total of 350,000 horse-power is now in process of development, including the Canadian works and the proposed Ontario company's works.

No successful has been the original 5,000 horse-power dynamos, first considered a doubtful experiment, that the new ones are to be double the power, although much less costly to construct.

It is predicted that within ten years 1,000,000 horse-power will be developed at Niagara.

Notwithstanding all the water used, experts are unable to find that the volume passing over the falls has been changed.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Jan. 10.—Bradstreet's says: The new year starts in aggressively and well. Wholesale distributive trade, it is true, notes something of the lull usual at this period of the year, but even here the uniformity is broken by advices that salesmen already on the road are receiving good orders for spring, and that, in compliance with urgent instructions, shipments of spring goods are being forwarded liberally. Among the industries activity reigns, the only deterrent features being the scarcity of cars or of fuel, limiting production of iron and steel or curtailing shipments of lumber and grain.

Prices as a whole show aggressive strength, present levels being the highest in over two years. Corn and cotton, it is true, have weakened, but the only apparent result is that of encouraging and expanding export trade, a movement long and anxiously awaited. Cotton goods remain firm, and it is a sellers' market for print cloth. The feeling of confidence in the cotton and cotton goods trades extends also to woolen goods. While raw wool is very strong with supplies on hand generally small.

General liberal snows are helping lumbering operations in the Northwest and in Maine. Eastern shoe manufacturers report that liberal sample orders are not being followed up by solid orders to the extent expected and shipments are smaller than last year and last week, but leather is quiet and firm.

The iron and steel market is classed as quiet, but symptoms of activity are numerous. Pittsburg reports pig iron very scarce and good sales have been made at nearly top prices, while heavy engagements of steel billets, bars and structural material are also reported. Coke is especially scarce at Chicago. Foreign importations of iron and steel are very heavy. Cleveland reports that so active is the demand for iron ore that the immensity increased supplies brought down from the lakes last year promises to be well cleaned up by spring. In the hardware trade the outlook is classed as good. Copper and tin have made good advances this week.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with January 8 number 335, as against 200 last week, 345 in the like week in 1902, 312 in 1901, 295 in 1900 and 304 in 1890. In Canada failures number 30 against 10 last week and 32 in this week a year ago.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Jan. 13.—Close.—Steady prices abroad held the local grain market practically unchanged at the opening today. May showed a little firmness. The receipts in the northwest were light, but the weather is again on the bear side. Armour was supposed to be buying a little, Bradstreet's figures show a decrease in the world's visible of 3,500,000 bushels. The northwestern markets are firm and report good flour sales with the mills drawing from the elevators. At noon the quotations were very steady. The volume of trade was very light. Fifteen loads of wheat were reported for export. The primary receipts of wheat were 548,000; last week, 640,000; last year, 557,000. Shipments, 216,000; last week, 173,000; last year, 136,000. The close was firm at ¼c higher for cash and January and ⅝c higher for May, and the market recovered nearly all it lost yesterday.

The corn market was a bit weak in tone at the opening, May starting ¼c under yesterday's. Cables were firm, private wire to King says New York is doing a big export business today. Bradstreet's give the decrease in the visible as 484,000. At noon the market was firm at ¼c advance over last night. Thirty-five loads of corn were reported for export. The primary receipts were 906,000; last week, 864,000; last year, 530,000. Shipments, 453,000; last week, 612,000; last year, 332,000. The close was ¼c higher for January and ⅝c higher for May.

The oats market displayed an improved tone this morning. May opened ¼c higher, but later eased off ⅛c. Bradstreet's decrease in oats is 172,000 bus. The close was steady, unchanged for January and ⅛c up for May.

The seed market continues to grow stronger daily, and made a 5c gain during the early hours of the session. Receipts today, 646 bags; last year, 560 bags; shipments today, 1,300 bags; last year, 300 bags. A Hamburg cable to King this morning says: "The French clover seed crop is nearly exhausted. England is buying. Russian sellers cannot deliver. The market is excited." The close was 2½c higher for both options.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today.	Jan. 12.
Cash	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾	77¼	
Jan	77¼	....	....	77¾	77¼	
May	80⅝	80⅞	80½	80⅞	80¼	
Corn—						
Jan	....	....	....	45⅝	45¼	
May	44½b	44½	44¼	44½	44¼	
Oats—						
Jan	....	....	....	35½	35¼	
May	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	
Clover Seed—						
Jan	$6.95b	....	....	$6.97½	$6.95	
March	7.05b	7.10	7.05	7.07½	7.05	
Alsike—Prime, $4.25.						
Timothy—Prime, $1.85.						

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Jan	72	72½@72¾	72¼	72½@72¾	72@72¼
May	73⅞	76⅝@75⅞	75⅛	76⅝@75⅞	75⅛@75⅜
July	73⅛	73½@73¼	73¼	73⅝@73⅜	73¼@73⅜
Corn—					
Jan	46	47	46¼	47¼@46¾a	
May	43⅝a	44⅛	43⅝	44¼a43⅝b	
July	42⅞a	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	42⅝a43b
Oats—					
May	34½b	35	34¾	34¾a34⅜b	
July	31⅝a	32	31⅝a	31⅞	31¾a31⅞

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	80⅛a	80⅝	80¼	80½	80¼a
July	78¼a	78⅝	78¼b	78⅝a	78¼a
Corn—					
May	48⅝b	49⅛	48⅞	49⅛	48⅝b
July	47⅜b	48¼	48	48⅛b	48⅜a

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	74⅞	74⅞	74¾	74⅞b	74¾b
July	70⅝	71⅛	70⅞	71⅛b	70⅝a

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May				75¼⅝	75@75⅛
July				76¼	75

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May				76⅜	76¼b
July				77¼b	....

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan	$17.50b	$17.80	$17.65	$17.80	$17.50
May	16.30	16.35	16.25	16.27	16.20@32
Lard—					
Jan	9.37	9.55	9.32	9.55	9.37a
May	9.52	9.52	9.45	9.47	9.52
July	9.37	9.35	9.32	9.35a	9.37
Ribs—					
Jan	8.80	8.77-80	8.77	8.77-80	8.77
May	8.92	8.97	8.92	8.96-97	8.95
July	8.90	8.92	8.90	8.90a	8.90

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Jan. 13.—Noon.—Money on call steady at 4@5 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent; sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.85@487 for demand at 483.50@483.75 for 60 days bills; posted rates, 484@487½; commercial bills, 482¾@483¾; bar silver, 47⅜; Mexican dollars 37½.

New York, Jan. 13.—Wall Street—Higher prices for Americans in London were a factor in lifting some stocks here at the opening, but there were recessions at other points. Erie, 1st Paul, Wabash and Canadian Pacific rose a large fraction and Rubber Goods a point. Reading and the United States Steel stocks were heavy and Sloss Sheffield Steel lost 1¼.

The strength of St. Paul and of the Eries and support for Reading had a reassuring effect upon sentiment and the market hardened, but in a listless fashion. The Eries rose 1 to 1½. Reading a point and New York Central, Ontario & Western, Western Union and corn products a point or more. Rock Island did not respond and later ran off a point, weakening the whole market. Reading fell back to the lowest level. Pacific dropped below 108. Colorado Fuel lost 2 and Hocking Valley, Rubber Goods preferred and American Smelting a point or more. The market became dull at the reaction.

An upward movement in Manhattan to 154 steadied the general market, but prices moved very sluggishly. Metropolitan Street Railway and Des Moines & Fort Dodge advanced a point. Colorado Fuel rose 2 and Tennessee Central, Central Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred lost 6¼. Changes were irregular at noon.

Prices went a fraction lower than before during the noon hour. The selling was light, but little demand. Rock Island lost 1⅜ and Southern Pacific and Illinois Central 1¼. The market showed little rallying power.

The selling that met all advances prompted an active selling movement which carried prices down throughout the list, declined running from 1 to 1½ for the principal active stocks amongst the coalers, trans-Mississippi granegers, Pacifics, southwesterns and specialties. On the rally Manhattan r